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CEMA OIL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE OPENS IN VARNA

AU242005 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Varna, 24 May (BTA) -- The 56th session of the standing commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for cooperation in the sphere of the oil and gas industries opened here today. The session is attended by delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

A message of the greetings to the participants in the session was read from the chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov. Under the leadership of the chairman of the permanent commission, Mr Gheorghe Vlad, minister of the oil industry of Romania, the session began its work.

In the course of four days, there will be discussed the tasks of the permanent commission proceeding from the decisions of the superior bodies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the fulfillment of the complex programme and the long-term purpose-oriented programme for cooperation and also from the agreement for scientific and technological cooperation in technology and technical documentation for in-depth processing of oil. There will be reviewed also questions pertaining to mutual consultations on the development of the oil, the gas and the oil-processing industries in the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the period up to 1985 and also the problems of cooperation in the science-technology-production-realization cycle.

CORRESPONDENTS COMMENT ON CURRENT MBFR SITUATION

Delegate's Press Conference

AU241246 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 82 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "The West Rejects the Shortest Way to Achieving Progress: Press Conference by the Spokesman for the Czechoslovak Delegation"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna, 19 May (CTK) -- The 305th plenary meeting of participants in the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which was held in the Vienna Hofburg on Wednesday and chaired by the Luxembourg delegate Edouard Molitor, was addressed on behalf of the NATO states by Canada's representative Ambassador David C. Reece.

Explaining the latest Western procedural proposal, according to which the already known positions of the two sides should be compared once again in Vienna -- naturally, in questions in which the NATO states have an overriding interest -- he argued that the conditions for a joint work on the text of the agreement are not yet ripe. The Warsaw Pact countries in Vienna, however, hold a different view, as Jan Chandoga, spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation, declared at a press conference on their behalf: "AFTER 9 YEARS OF TALKS, THE POSITIONS OF THE TWO SIDES HAVE COME SO CLOSE TO EACH OTHER THAT THE MOST TOPICAL TASK NOW IS TO WORK OUT THE FIRST AGREEMENT on a realistic mutual reduction and limitation of the present concentration of troops and equipment in central Europe, which at a time of peace is absolutely unnecessary. The comprehensive draft of an agreement on the first stage, which the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR submitted on 18 February this year, constitutes undoubtedly a solid basis for this. This document, in full harmony with international law, generalizes and juridically stipulates in a balanced way the positions of all participants in the talks while strictly respecting the principle of not upsetting the security of either side. So far no other similar document has been presented for discussion. That is the reality. That is why the socialist countries have called on the West to expeditiously begin, on the basis of this compromise proposal, joint work on the concrete wording of the first agreement. The logic of such an approach is obvious -- it is aimed at preventing the talks from getting bogged down in fruitless new discussions that would again delay the signing of an agreement."

HOWEVER, EVEN THIS TIME THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WESTERN DELEGATIONS, AMBASSADOR REECE, REFUSED TO TAKE THE SHORTEST WAY TO FULFILLING THE TASK WE ARE FACING, the spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation added. "It is our view that the problems of the first agreement he spoke about can be resolved taking into account the official data on the number of troops which the two sides -- incidentally, upon the Warsaw Pact states' initiative -- exchanged in 1980. Moreover, the socialist countries recommended in their draft associated measures that would reliably ensure the verification of the first agreement's implementation. THE DOORS TO ACHIEVING PROGRESS AT THE VIENNA TALKS ARE THUS WIDE OPEN, ALL THAT IS NEEDED IS THE WEST'S WISH, POLITICAL WILL AND READINESS."

Paper Reviews Talks

AU250731 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 82 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar article in the column "A Word on Events": "The 'Dead Anchors' on Rock Bottom"]

[Text] The Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have already entered their 27th round, and the Western countries are continuing their procrastination tactics. Thus, the Vienna negotiations have so far yielded no pleasing results, although the roundtable contains practically everything that is needed to successfully conclude their work on the first phase of the agreement. During the last session last Wednesday, the Western countries' representative declared that the final decision on whether the NATO countries would or would not submit a new proposal in Vienna had not yet been reached.

The meeting of NATO country ministers of foreign affairs has probably interfered in the preparation of this proposal which, according to indications from the lobbies in Vienna, is to be submitted only toward the end of the current round, that is in the middle of July.

In order to achieve a rapprochement of the two sides' stands on the achievement of the agreement on the basis of a sensible compromise, the socialist countries have met their Western partners halfway. Their compromise proposal contains several stipulations and ideas in which the Western side had expressed interest. It seemed that, in essence, the NATO partners would welcome the socialist countries' proposal and would submit their businesslike and constructive suggestions on it. But the joint line of the NATO countries, which is oriented toward speedily enhancing military preparations and unwinding the spiral of senseless feverish armament, is not in keeping with the principles of constructive negotiations.

There exist resolutions passed by preparatory consultations, which had been approved by all 19 countries participating in the Vienna negotiations. The principles for working out the future agreement have also been fixed. During the Vienna negotiations, which have been going on for almost 9 years, the socialist countries submitted a total of about 20 proposals, either of a global or a zonal nature. In the name of the four direct participants in the negotiations -- the USSR, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR -- the Polish delegation submitted a significant proposal on 18 February on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments, as well as on measures connected with this reduction. According to this proposal, the Soviet Union would reduce its troops in the first phase by 20,000 men, and the United States by 13,000 men, including the entire armament and military technology of both. At the same time all direct participants would collectively freeze the total number of armed forces for the 3-year period of the first agreement's validity. Deplorably, the West did not manifest any political willingness to come to an agreement with the Warsaw Pact countries in this instance, either. For some time the West has been making the achievement of an accord dependent on the full solution [doriesenie] of the matter of "numerical strengths." This "question" has been dreamed up by the West to justify its unsubstantiated claims that the socialist countries should limit the number of their troops to a far greater degree than the Western participating states should. The artificial nature of the "numerical problem" is indirectly confirmed by the NATO countries' representatives themselves: they have been incapable of submitting any substantiation to their "estimates," which diverge from the data of socialist countries.

The true background of maneuvers around the question of "numerical strengths" is obviously identical with the one characterized by a commentary in the Soviet daily PRAVDA, which wrote: "Every year the NATO countries make use of the question of so-called numerical strength as a kind of 'dead anchor' which is to keep the Vienna forum immobile." The West is making no effort to cite any facts; it is merely casting doubts on the socialist countries' official data.

The latest proposals of the socialist countries contain strong logic and are placing the West in a situation from which it will be difficult to escape under the pretext of diverse pseudoarguments. These include, for instance, the one that the Soviet Union is insisting on the principle of not being the first to use nuclear arms solely because it wants to weaken the defense of the NATO pact countries -- allegedly, the pact is not as strong in conventional weapons as the Warsaw Pact countries are, but they say nothing about the fact that the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, is proposing a reduction of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

In fact, the Vienna negotiations should be seen in the complex of the general peace offensive of the Soviet Union which, after proposing the freeze of nuclear means in Europe, also proposed -- in the Wednesday speech of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered at the Komsomol congress -- a freeze of strategic arms. It is thus the West's turn. The world is waiting for a constructive answer from it, both in the matter of strategic weapons and nuclear medium-range means, and in the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

AWP ORGAN DISCUSSES NEW DRAFT FAMILY CODE

AU251214 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Discussion of the New Draft Family Code -- Another Expression of Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] A new draft family code has been prepared in order to implement the party's decisions to further revolutionize our socialist legislation in full compliance with the spirit and principles of the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The draft code will be the subject of wide and comprehensive popular discussion until the end of this month.

The new draft family code reflects our present reality, the present stage of the revolutionization of the family and the great changes which have taken place, especially since 1965 and which were outlined in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It reflects the party's general line and Comrade Enver Hoxha's valuable teachings in this important field of social relations, and also the great valuable experience gathered during these years in the field of family relations.

The code, in effect, has honorably fulfilled its purpose. It has served well to bring about the present magnificent achievements within the family. Today we have a new family which is characterized by its healthy political and moral condition, its continually higher educational and cultural standards, by socialist democracy, and by equality between husband and wife which is based on sincere love, mutual respect and help. All the changes and achievements that have been accomplished in our new family and the prospects open to it have made it necessary to draft a new family code which is a very important political, ideological, juridical and social document.

Family legislation has a definite class nature just like all our state legislation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It expresses the will of the workers class and the other working masses, is guided by AWP policy and has Marxism-Leninism as its ideological base. Its main task is to regulate family relations, to create, defend and continually strengthen the socialist family in compliance with communist norms and morals. The new draft family code will also help to strengthen family unity, to extend socialist democracy within it, to effectively implement equality between partners and other members of the family and also to forcefully fight alien manifestations in family relations.

The new draft family code reflects in a synthesized manner the meaning of the socialist family, the main principles in building it and its rapport with the state and society. It reflects the constitutional principle that the family is under the care and protection of the state and society. Marriage holds an important place in the draft code. It can only be contracted with the free will of the future partners, based on a deep knowledge of each other and love. In this way, backward customs and other alien manifestations in marriage will be cut down and the healthy concept will be created that marriage based on love is the main means which ensures socialist relations within the family and its stability. Family legislation recognizes and supports only marriage contracted before the authorized state organ, which is the People's Council, and clearly separates itself from bourgeois legislation which treats marriage as a civil contract that may be dissolved at any time according to the bourgeois view and ideology of "free living and no family obligations."

The new draft code foresees a number of provisions on the rights and obligations of spouses in the family. The fundamental aspect of these provisions is the party's demand that there cannot be a true socialist family and society, or an agreeable life within the family without it being understood by all that relations between husband and wife must be characterized by equal obligations and rights, and by mutual trust, respect and love.

Another important aspect sanctioned by law in the new code is the regulation of parent-child relations. The problem of children's education and good upbringing is especially emphasized in the draft code in relation to the family's function as the first means of shaping the younger generation with communist education.

Parent-child relations in our socialist family are correct and free relations, divested of any subjugation to or remnant of private property and its psychology.

The new draft family code also regulates in detail the institution of divorce. Provisions for this problem are powerfully based on the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Enver. They clearly define cases where divorce is possible and the factors which determine it. Likewise, the important institutions of our family such as adoption and guardianship of minors are regulated by law in the new code.

This important document which synthesizes the party's line and experience in the field of development of family relations must be known in detail and assimilated by everyone. The discussion of the new draft family code which will take place in the Democratic Front and Albanian Women's Union organizations under the party organizations' leadership will serve this aim. The discussions must have two main aims: first, to propagate the party's line, communist and state morals and norms in the fields of family and marriage; second, to extensively encourage workers to present their opinions, to make further observations, suggestions and improvements to the draft code presented to them.

Now we have gained rich experience in organizing such fruitful discussions. The massive discussion of the new family draft code should be turned into a political and ideological action and into a school of revolutionary education for workers.

HOXHA, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND CONCERT CYCLE

AU240836 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpts] Tirana, 24 May (ATA) -- The 1982 May concerts, which were organized by the executive committee of the Tirana District People's Council, successfully ended a few days ago. They were another beautiful manifestation of the achievements of our art of socialist realism. The participant groups in these concerts gave a program with selected items in the hall of the opera and ballet theatre last night.

Present were advanced workers and cooperativists, working people of different departments and institutions, representatives of central mass organisations, military men, men of art and culture, young men and young women.

Attending were also the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Enver Hoxha; the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Haxhi Lleshi; the chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani; Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hazbiu, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali; the vice presidents of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Spiro Koleka, Shefqet Peci and the chairman of the executive committee of the district People's Council Nesip Ibrahimi; members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

At the end of the performance, all the artists appeared on the stage and, together with the spectators, cheered with enthusiasm for the Party of Labour of Albania and the beloved leader of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

PRESS REPORTS ON JARUZELSKI'S 20 MAY VISIT

Joint Communique Issued

AU241210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 82 p 1, 2

[Text of joint Bulgarian-Polish communique on the 20 May official and friendly visit to Bulgaria of a Polish party-state delegation led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland, led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 20 May 1982.

The party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid respects at his sarcophagus.

The following persons took part on the Bulgarian side in the negotiations which took place under the leadership of Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski: Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] and first deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the committee on state and people's control; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of national defense; Sava Dulbokov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Simeon Pravchanov, advisor of Todor Zhivkov; and Ivan Nedev, Bulgarian ambassador to Poland.

The following persons took part in the negotiations on the Polish side: Roman Malinkowski, chairman of the main office of the ZSL and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Jozef Eljasiewicz, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the SD; Col Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk, PZPR Central Committee candidate member, deputy minister of national defense, chief inspector of the Training Inspectorate of the People's Army and member of the Military Council for National Salvation; Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the voivodship committee of the PZPR in Gdansk; and Wladyslaw Napieraj, Poland's ambassador to Bulgaria.

There were two meetings between Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski in addition to the plenary sessions. During the visit the leaders of the two delegations exchanged views on a broad range of questions related to the internal situation in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, the bilateral relations and their further expansion, and on some topical issues of the international situation.

I

The two sides declare that the relations between the BCP and the PZPR and between the Peoples's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and are developing successfully in all areas in accordance with the Bulgarian-Polish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. They expressed their mutual willingness to work for the further development of these relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic expressed their determination also in the future to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community and to work actively for its unity and cohesion in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, as well as to conduct the coordinated and peaceful policy of the fraternal socialist countries.

The two delegations briefed each other on the topical situation in their countries.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, stressed that the Bulgarian people, rallied around the BCP April line, are implementing in life the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on constructing the mature socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The working people are successfully implementing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for intensive economic development, for increasing the production effectiveness and quality on the basis of the new economic approach, and for increasing the standard of living of the Bulgarian people.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, noted that in implementing the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress the PZPR is concentrating its efforts in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party and its relations with the workers class and the people. The PZPR, as a leading force in society, together with the ZSL and the SD, is striving to create a broad movement, uniting all social forces, which uphold the positions of socialism and participate in the construction of a strong, rich and socialist Polish state.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, actively struggling against the destructive actions of the antisocialist forces, is consolidating and mobilizing society to overcome the crisis and ensure order and calm in the country.

Todor Zhivkov stressed that the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people greeted with full understanding the actions of the PZPR and the Polish Government for strengthening the socialist system and stabilizing Poland's economic situation, and expressed their unreserved support. It was emphasized that the announcement of martial law foiled the attempts of the antisocialist forces, actively and comprehensively supported by imperialism, to continue the destabilization of the situation in Poland. The Bulgarian side expressed its conviction that the Polish people will successfully overcome the difficulties, which have emerged in the country, relying on the assistance and support of the entire socialist community.

Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed his gratitude for the political and economic assistance rendered by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in this period which is difficult for Poland.

The two delegations stressed that the cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR has decisive significance for further comprehensive development of the Bulgarian-Polish relations. The traditional relations of the two parties are constantly strengthening and expanding. The contacts of the representatives of their leading organs, which facilitate the optimal solution of the impending tasks and problems facing the two countries, have a special significance. The BCP and the PZPR will work further for strengthening and expanding their cooperation, and activating the exchange of experience and information on the questions of socialist construction. These goals are pursued by developing the direct contacts between the okrug and the voivodship committees and between the city and plant party organizations.

The mutual interest in further strengthening the relations between the BNAU and the ZSL was stressed.

The two sides attribute great significance to the cooperation between the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic as well as between the two states' governments. They will cooperate in order to expand the contacts between the social and youth organs and organizations.

Noting the significance of the anniversaries connected with the history of the BCP and PZPR -- the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of Bulgaria and prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement, and the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Polish workers movement -- the two sides confirmed their determination to mark them worthily in both countries.

Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski noted with satisfaction the constant development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland and stated their support for further strengthening and expanding it on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA.

It was stressed that this cooperation is of decisive importance for the successful socio-economic development of the two countries. In the present world economic situation integration has an especially important role in the development and in solving the economic problems of the fraternal socialist countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic express their determination to make further efforts to achieve significant growth in the trade exchange and to overfulfill the tasks set by the 1981-85 long-term trade agreement. The significance of the timely implementation of mutual deliveries, especially of raw materials and materials, machines, industrial equipment and consumer goods was stressed.

During the talks the sides stresued the increasingly growing importance of the joint activity aimed at utilizing various forms of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland which would lead towards increasing its effectiveness in the sphere of production and in improving the supply to the population.

On the basis of the proposals of the Bulgarian-Polish commission on economic cooperation it was decided to make efforts for better utilizing the economic potential of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, with a view to intensively developing further the integrational relations based on long-term agreements.

The two sides stressed the special significance of expanding and strengthening production sharing and production specialization, specifically in the areas of shipbuilding, metallurgy, machine building, including road-building machines, chemistry, electronics and electrotechnology. New forms of economic cooperation will be applied, aimed at utilizing the free economic capacities of the Polish People's Republic in the area of machine building, metallurgy, chemistry and light industry. The sides agreed to continue the talks related to Bulgaria's participation in some investment projects in the Polish People's Republic, the joint utilization of licenses and the construction of industrial and tourist projects by Polish construction organizations on Bulgarian territory. The Bulgarian-Polish scientific-technological cooperation will expand.

Bulgaria and Poland attribute great importance to developing the cooperation in the areas of science, culture and the mass information media. To this end they will encourage the activization of the contacts between the scientific and cultural institutes and organizations of the two countries.

The sides confirmed their willingness to further develop tourism, including youth tourism between Bulgaria and Poland, something which will facilitate the better acquaintance of the two fraternal peoples and the strengthening of their friendly relations.

II

The party-state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic discussed the contemporary international situation and tasks faced by the two countries in the present complicated international situation.

They stressed the significance of the close cooperation in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the constructive contribution of the coordinated foreign policy line of the fraternal socialist countries to international detente. The unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their steady principled foreign policy are the basic stabilizing factor in international relations and a guarantee of the peoples' peace and security.

The two sides decisively oppose the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles, and especially of the United States, aimed at intensifying detente, something which leads to a dangerous escalation of international tension and is seriously threatening world peace.

The imperialist forces are trying to utilize the internal difficulties in Poland for developing anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic categorically condemn every attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland in the form of economic sanctions or political pressure. Activities of this kind contradict the generally accepted norms of international law, the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the international treaties and agreements.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic expressed their decisive support for the peace program for the eighties announced at the 26th CPSU Congress and greeted the new peace initiatives of the USSR. They consider that the decision on a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons on the European territory of the USSR and the reduction of a certain number of medium-range missiles are a categorical confirmation of the USSR's constructive approach. Stressing that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence, the two sides expressed the hope that realism and sense will prevail in the political circles in the West, and that they will positively respond to these peaceful initiatives, and that the Geneva talks will end successfully while preserving the principle of equality and equal security and taking under consideration the two sides' interests and the security of the European peoples. The growing antiwar movement of the broad people's masses in the United States and Western Europe clearly shows that the people want to live in peace.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic unreservedly support the latest proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress on freezing the USSR and U.S. strategic weapons in their quantitative and qualitative aspects, something which will decisively facilitate the further reduction and limiting of these weapons. This would be not only in the interest of the USSR and U.S. peoples, but in the interest of all peoples throughout the world. The two sides consider that these new proposals are further proof of the principled Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. Bulgaria and Poland declare that there is no other sensible way of solving existing disputed questions except by the constructive dialogue between the interested sides.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic are against the decision of the United States to begin the production of new kinds of weapons, including the neutron bomb and new chemical weapons. This is another step in the road toward intensifying the arms race. They stressed the necessity of the constructive participation of all states in the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, and declared their readiness to cooperate in achieving concrete results in stopping the arms race and in taking practical measures for disarmament.

The socialist states expect a constructive response to the proposals made by the Polish People's Republic on behalf of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on limiting armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The two sides maintain that the interest of the European peoples requires the preservation of peace and security in Europe on the basis of the strict observance of international treaties and agreements which fixed the results of World War II and determined the territorial-political character of our continent.

Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the importance of the Helsinki conference Final Act. The two sides categorically reject the position taken by the United States and some Western countries at the Madrid meeting as a violation of the principles incorporated in the Final Act, and as inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Poland and other states. They express the hope that the meeting will end successfully with positive results, and a decision will be adopted on convening a conference on the measures of strengthening confidence and security in Europe and on disarmament.

The two sides support the idea of creating nuclear-free zones, including the creation of such zones on the European Continent. The Polish side highly evaluated the constructive proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on creating such a zone in the Balkans. The declaration of the Balkan Peninsula and other parts of Europe as nuclear-free zones would exercise positive influence on the comprehensive improvement of the political climate on the continent and on reducing the danger of a nuclear war.

The Bulgarian side supports the Polish idea presented at the UN Economic Commission on Europe in Geneva, on the means of building economic confidence, which would contribute to the equal and mutually beneficial international cooperation, and to strengthening the economic security between the states and the peoples.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic support the solving of all disputable questions by means of negotiations. They oppose the policy of the imperialist forces aimed at kindling conflicts and maintaining and intensifying tension in various parts of the world.

The two sides condemned Israel's policy of annexation toward the neighboring Arab peoples. They stressed that the road of separate negotiations and decisions on the basis of the Camp David agreement do not lead toward establishing just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Bulgaria and Poland support a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict. They support the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, loyal to their international solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against all forms of imperialist dictat and interference in internal affairs and against all manifestations of colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism and apartheid, support the just struggle of the oppressed peoples for national and social liberation.

The two sides stressed the great role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and equal cooperation. They support the reconstruction of the international economic relations on just and democratic basis.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and confirmed the full unity of opinions on all questions discussed. The two sides are convinced that they will contribute to the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, as well as to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to world peace and progress.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, invited Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, to pay an official and friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Sofia, 20 May 1982

Zhivkov Toast

AU250719 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 82, p 2

[Toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 20 May Sofia dinner for Polish party-state delegation led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, esteemed Polish friends, comrades,

I have the pleasure of greeting again as Bulgarian guests Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council on National Salvation, and all members of the Polish party-state delegation:

During the years of socialist construction the ancient Bulgarian-Polish friendship developed and strengthened and obtained new contents. Its steady bases are our common Marxist-Leninist ideas, the principles of socialist internationalism, the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, and our common constructive goals.

Our countries' membership in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA and our firm unity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community make our friendship and cooperation even stronger and more fruitful.

We are convinced, Comrade Jaruzelski, that your visit in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the unity of our opinions on the issues which were discussed and the measures we marked will contribute to further developing the friendly relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

Dear Polish comrades, the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people have followed with alarm and concern the events in your country since August 1980. With full understanding and approval, therefore, we greeted the measures which you took to block the march of counterrevolution and anarchy. We value this sovereign decision of the Polish party and state leadership not only as an expression of loyalty to the cause of socialism, but also as an expression of a high feeling of international duty. Your actions blocked the attempts to ucilize the events in Poland to the detriment of the entire socialist community. We once again express our steady conviction that the Polish People's Republic was, is and will be an integral unit of the socialist alliance.

We rejoice at your successes since 13 December 1981 in the struggle to normalize life in your country. Simultaneously, we take under consideration the great difficulties which the Polish party and state leadership will have to overcome in a situation of sharp class struggle. We know that Poland's domestic and international enemies of socialism are making desperate efforts to restore their lost positions and throw the country again into the chaos of counterrevolution. The historic experience shows that at such a moment one has to demonstrate Marxist vigilance and act firmly and uncompromisingly against the enemies of socialism.

We categorically condemn the sanctions against Poland imposed by the United States and some NATO countries. We believe that with their diligent and selfless work and with the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, and under the leadership of the PZPR, the Polish people will overcome the difficulties and strengthen the position of socialism in the Polish People's Republic. I would like to assure you, dear Polish friends, that you can also rely in the future on the fraternal solidarity and support of the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people.

Comrades, because of certain imperialist circles the present international situation is exceptionally complex and tense. They strive to violate the existing military parity and achieve military superiority and impose their will from a position of strength.

The imperialist policy of confrontation increases the degree of international tension, jeopardizes the process of detente and really endangers world peace and life on our planet. Peace, however, has no alernative. This is the truth, and it is even better understood not only by sober-thinking politicians in the United States and Western Europe but also by the broad socialist circles and peoples of these countries.

We think that the present international situation requires as never before the close cohesion of the socialist countries, coordinating their actions in the international arena and decisively opposing the imperialistic claims of world domination. It requires the mobilization of all sensible people without any difference of social status and ideological opinions, because the struggle for peace and prevention of thermonuclear war is a struggle for guaranteeing the security, peace and progress of all peoples and of all of mankind. It is a struggle for saving human civilization.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria unreservedly supports the USSR peace program and the recent constructive proposals of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his speeches at the congress of the Soviet trade unions in Tashkent and at the congress of the Soviet Komsomol. In unity of action with the socialist community countries, Bulgaria is conducting and will continue to conduct a consistent and constructive policy of peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples of Europe and the world. Our proposal for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is a new and concrete expression of this steady foreign policy course of ours.

Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, dear Polish comrades and friends, the working people of the Bulgarian People's Republic are applying their creative initiative and energy to putting into effect the decisions of the historic 12th BCP Congress on constructing the developed socialist society. The entire Bulgarian people are preparing to greet the 100th birthday anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of Bulgaria and prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement with worthy deeds.

We attribute and will continue to attribute decisive importance to the constantly strengthening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and especially to comprehensively coming even closer to the USSR. In this context I am convinced that the talks we had today will contribute to developing our bilateral cooperation and to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Allow me on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people from the bottom of my heart to wish the Polish communists and their party, as well their allied parties and the entire Polish people success in strengthening the historic achievements of socialism in the Polish People's Republic, progress and well-being.

I propose a toast:

-- to the socialist future of fraternal Poland;

-- to the friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic;

-- to the friendship and cooperation of our countries with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community;

-- to your health, Comrade Jaruzelski;

-- to the health of all those attending this dinner;

-- cheers!

Jaruzelski Toast

AU250835 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 82 p 2

[Toast proposed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the council of ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, at official dinner given in his honor in Sofia on 20 May]

[Text] Very esteemed and dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian comrades and friends,

On behalf of the Polish party and state delegation I would like to express our gratitude for the hospitality accorded to us and for your wonderful and cordial welcome. Among the thousands of people in your beautiful and ancient capital, Sofia, we felt we were among brothers and friends.

I would like to thank you for the kind words addressed to the Polish nation today, to our party and state authorities, by Comrade Zhivkov. We highly appreciate him. We would like in turn to answer most sincerely with the same feelings -- and to convey to the working people in your country as well as to your party members the assurance of our sincere and unshakable friendship.

Polish-Bulgarian relations have a great centuries-long tradition. Our two peoples are united by common ethnic and linguistic origins. Bulgarians and Poles alike showed during the most difficult moments of history the same indomitable will to survive and to preserve their state system, as well as their national and cultural identity. We value especially highly the contribution to the cause of tightening Polish-Bulgarian contacts made by the aktivists of the communist and workers movement. Your great compatriot Georgi Dimitrov had stressed the similarity of social structures in which revolutionary movements in Poland and Bulgaria had to act. We also had a common enemy -- fascism. Georgi Dimitrov's courageous behavior at the time of the Leipzig trial met with a wide response among progressive Polish public opinion at that time. We will worthily commemorate Georgi Dimitrov's cause and work on the occasion of his centennial.

The deep social transformations that occurred in both Poland and Bulgaria following World War II inaugurated a new phase in our mutual relations. We are linked together by a bilateral alliance. We are also united by our membership in the socialist community, whose main support is represented by the Soviet Union. The ideological links and the vital interests are the basis for an active participation by both Poland and Bulgaria in the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization and in CEMA. Nothing can split this fraternal community.

Esteemed comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria enjoys respect, affection and esteem in Poland. We understand your pride in the tremendous successes you have achieved in all sectors of your social and economic life, in science, education and culture. Overcoming a centuries-old backwardness you have accomplished tremendous progress in your historical development. Bulgaria's example convincingly shows that in our present epoch only socialism guarantees the true progress of peoples, the real and prompt advancement in their development.

Once upon a time the Balkans were a permanent sore spot in Europe. Bulgaria, which is proud of its 1,300 year-old tradition, thanks to its socialist changes has consolidated its positions and has become a serious factor for stabilization and peace in that part of the continent.

The BCP Central Committee, under your long and tested leadership, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, was the initiator and main guiding force in these historical changes. You have creatively applied and are applying the generally valid principles of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory in efficiently solving your own problems.

Our two parties are supporting and consolidating the internationalist fraternal cooperation with the CPSU, using its great achievements, as well as the experience of the other parties in the countries where real socialism exists. We wish that cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR should be consolidated even more and that our parties' contribution to the process and practical experience of socialist construction should assume a creative and permanent character.

The process of irreversible social changes on a historical scale is linked to socialism. Socialism is the cause of numerous nations, of numerous communist and workers parties, of the forces inspired by the idea of social justice, of peace and progress. This process does not proceed unhindered because imperialism does not agree with it.

At the beginning of our present decade our country became the scene of a particularly violent antisocialist offensive. The serious errors committed in social and economic policy, as well as the violation of the Leninist norms of party life led to deep dissatisfaction of the workers class and the broad circles of Polish society. Taking advantage of this situation, the forces of counterrevolution inspired, encouraged, and frequently even recruited by imperialist subversion centers, launched an attack on the very essence of Poland's socialist statehood. They were brought to the verge of a dangerous confrontation.

The goal of these actions was to destroy the structure of the people's government and to create a beachhead for the destruction of the entire socialist community. The enemies of socialism have made a new, destructive attempt these days to provoke strikes and disorder. This attempt has failed. The people's government has reacted resolutely -- it could not have been otherwise. The working people and the workers class in its overwhelming majority, rejected the intentions of the enemies of socialism and proved by their attitude that Poland is and will remain also in the future a sound link of the socialist community.

The declaration of martial law in Poland stopped the disintegration of the national economy and restored the normal functioning of the structures of the socialist state. Having taken extraordinary actions, with our own resources and on the basis of our own sovereign decision, we have at the same time created a realistic basis for the search for solutions to overcome the present crisis in Poland. The line of our actions was charted by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

We will patiently and consistently implement this line in practice. In restoring and consolidating the leading role of the PZPR, in intensifying its alliance with fraternal parties, we in Poland are trying at the same time to reach a national accord which should become the genuine source for the restoration of social relations, for a sense of the common duty of all patriotic forces within our nation which are guided by the supreme interests of our socialist motherland. We are taking comprehensive actions likely to protect our country against a repetition of the crisis. We are ushering in extensive reforms in the field of national economy and for the functioning of the state. We are trying to win the backing of society, especially of the workers class, for these reforms. We appreciate the understanding and confidence which the Bulgarian comrades and friends are showing Poland in its difficult period.

Dear and esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, the international situation has recently deteriorated further. The attempt made by the U.S. administration to upset the balance of forces on a global scale, the openly declared intention to gain one-sided superiority, as well as the imposition on nations of a new phase in the arms race -- all this forces us to assess with concern and in all seriousness the threats that are looming for the policy of peace and harmonious international cooperation.

During the talks held today we achieved full unanimity of thought on this question. Bulgaria and Poland have for years now been constantly declaring themselves in favor of detente and in favor of consolidating peace on our continent, having experienced the heavy burden of wars and of tension throughout the cold war period. In close cooperation with the USSR and with all states belonging to the socialist community, we will continue in these endeavors. In this connection we are addressing all the peoples of Europe to safeguard their common interests of primary importance, since they are likely to become the first victims of an armed conflict. Millions of people are longing for a peaceful life. This wish was recently expressed by the powerful peace marches, Also, today ideological differences should not become a hurdle hampering a natural, mutual cooperation dictated by geography and history and obstructing protection of the peaceful, European order.

In 1981 almost all countries experienced economic difficulties, to a major or minor extent. These difficulties have different sources and forms. They make it imperative, however, to look anew at the real advantages which in these difficult times can be gained from the rationalization of the international division of labor and the creation of new forms of mutually advantageous economic links. These chances and the large, still untapped, possibilities for deveopment are to be found within the framework of the socialist economic community. A planned development of cooperation in this field can effectively curb the adverse influence of economic phenomena. Serious, farsighted economic leaders in the West are also well aware of this fact. They know well that the method of confrontation and economic restrictions harms international cooperation.

The requirements of today and farsighted goals incline us to deepen mutual economic links. It is in this spirit that our talks were held today. We sincerely express our satisfaction over our traditionally good economic cooperation which is useful to both countries. We thank you for your friendly and active approach to our difficult problems. We are convinced that our visit will create new opportunities for a considerable increase of production sharing and economic exchange between Poland and Bulgaria. The meeting also confirmed our convergence of views on the multilateral character of CEMA.

The strengthening of socialism and preservation of peace are prerequisites for the success of our intentions. Guided by these ideas we fully support the proposals to halt the nuclear missile buildup consistently put forward by our nations' great friend, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We are in solidarity with his consistent Leninist peace policy. We resolutely oppose the export of counterrevolution and the attempts to impede progressive changes in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed comrades, the achievements of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation and friendship are everlasting and unshakable. It is our party's indomitable will to expand and enrich these achievements.

In expressing gratitude for your hospitality, I take the liberty to propose a toast:

-- to the further successful development of the fraternal People's Republic of Bulgaria;

-- to the cordial and close friendship between our two peoples, to the cooperation between our two parties, to the lasting alliance of our states;

-- to the BCP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to the state leaders of your republic;

-- to peace among the peoples, to happiness and peaceful life of the future generations;

-- to the health of all Bulgarian comrades and friends here present!

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RAO ARRIVES, TALKS BEGIN

AU251320 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA) -- Mr Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs of India, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Petur Mladenov.

At the airport of Sofia, Mr Rao was welcomed by his host and by other officials.

The two ministers will start official talks today.

The programme of Mr Rao schedules a visit to the city of Varna.

Talks Open in Sofia

AU251641 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The official talks between the Indian and Bulgarian foreign ministers, Petur Mladenov and Mr Narasimha Rao, have begun at the Lozenets government residence in Sofia. Issues on the mutual relations between the two countries and certain problems on the international situation were discussed.

Mladenov Talks With Rao

AU251944 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 May (BTA) -- The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria (?and India) Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Narasimha Rao, began their official talks today. They informed each other of the positions of their governments on some issues of the international situation.

Minister Mladenov laid emphasis on the complex and tense situation in the world, caused by the aggressive course of Reagan's administration, by its persistent striving to seek military superiority.

The SALT-2 Treaty was signed by the United States at an established equilibrium of forces but the present administration refuses to ratify it. This administration created a rapid deployment corps, new doctrines, including one on "localized nuclear war", took a decision on deployment of the "cruise" and "Pershing" missiles on European soil. The United States and the NATO member-countries are constantly increasing their military budgets. Imperialism resorts openly to the use of force. This is proved by the latest developments of the Falkland crisis.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stressed that the main task of today is the safeguarding of peace. All people have their say on the questions of war and peace, noted he with such peace proposals (?Bulgaria will forward) to the UN special session on the questions of disarmament.

Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is subjected to the same purpose.

Mr Petur Mladenov also dwelt on some points of tension in the world. He confirmed the principled and consistent policy of Bulgaria on the Middle East problem, the conflict between Iraq and Iran, on South-East Asia, Afghanistan and on the international economic relations. Underlined was the high assessment given by Bulgaria to the activity of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Indian foreign minister spoke in detail on the situation in the region of the Indian Ocean. He pointed out that the tension there has been created through the interference of external powers. This makes it necessary for India to pay special attention to her security. The arming of Pakistan with ultramodern U.S.-made weapons leads to exacerbation of tension. The resolutions of the UN Security Council of 1971 on the Indian Ocean are not observed.

Mr Narasimha Rao expressed regret that there has been no notable headway in the North-South dialogue.

He pointed out that the positions of Bulgaria and India on the questions of peace, security and disarmament are close and that this necessitates permanent contacts and consultations between the two countries.

Dwelling on the international political situation in India, Minister Rao underlined that the government of Mrs Indira Gandhi is solving successfully the grave economic problems inherited by it. The inflation in the country is liquidated.

He pointed out that India attaches great importance to her top-level contacts.

Toasts Given by Ministers

AU251957 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 May 82

[Report on toasts delivered by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Narasimha Rao, India's minister of foreign affairs, at 25 May Sofia dinner]

[Text] Sofia, 25 May (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, assessed the visit of his Indian colleague, Mr Narasimha Rao, which started today, as a fresh proof of the fruitful development of Bulgaro-Indian relations.

In his toast speech at the official dinner in honour of the Indian minister of external affairs he underlined the particularly important role of the personal meetings for Mr Todor Zhivkov with Mrs Indira Gandhi for the strengthening of Bulgaro-Indian friendship.

Mr Petur Mladenov spoke of the complicated international situation. "Imperialism and international reaction are destroying the foundations of detente, trust and international cooperation, they are stepping up the arms race and are putting at stake peace and the life on our planet", said he. "In the result of their moves new hotbeds of tension are created and the existing hotbeds are fanned out, the process of liquidating the last remains of colonialism is being deterred, a policy of racism and apartheid is being pursued, the independent development of sovereign states is being hampered, barriers are raised before the reorganization of the international economic relations on the equitable and democratic basis".

Mr Petur Mladenov said that Bulgaria is for settling all outstanding issues through negotiations, at strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security and respect for the interests of the other side.

He spoke of the hopes pinned on the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on the problems of disarmament.

"A solid basis for rendering the international situation healthier is provided by the proposals of the Soviet Union for reduction of the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, for resumption of the talks on limitation and reduction of the strategical arms," stressed the Bulgarian foreign minister.

He underlined that the proposal of Mr Todor Zhivkov to make the Balkans a zone free of nuclear arms is serving the same purpose.

Assessing the positive contribution of the Nonaligned Movement to the international relations, Mr Petur Mladenov said that India, with her constructive foreign policy as one of the founders and most prestigious members of this movement, is contributing very much to the establishment and strengthening of its basic principles. "We attach special importance to the efforts of your country for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and for consolidation of Asian security", added he.

In his toast speech the Indian minister of external affairs also stressed the concern of his country over the intensification of the arms race and the attempts at generating tension in spheres where peace must and can win. "We, with our [words indistinct] share the conviction that the material and spiritual energy of mankind should not be wasted in destructive confrontation and in [word indistinct] of conflict" he said.

Minister Rao said that as one of the founders of the Movement of the Non-Aligned, India stands firmly against the settlement of disputes through war. India considers that every problem can be solved through dialogue, peacefully, with due (?respect) paid to the independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of all peoples in the world.

Further on he pointed to the necessity to create a new international economic order. "We wish it dearly that world negotiations be started, especially in the sphere of trade, power generation and finance" said Mr Narashimha Rao.

Pointing to the important significance of cooperation between peoples for the preservation of peace, he pointed out that Bulgaro-Indian ties are a part of that cooperation.

The Indian minister of external affairs expressed conviction that the understanding between Bulgaria and India will continue in the future, too. "The relations between our two countries are friendly and frank. These relations of friendship and cooperation received a precious push ahead thanks to the personal contacts on summit level" he said.

Mr Rao stressed also the existing considerable possibilities for the fast rise in Bulgaro-Indian relations in the sphere of the economy and trade. In his view the two countries should seek ways for intensifying and diversifying their trade.

BRITISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU251523 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 May (BTA) -- A 23-member British economic delegation is on visit here. Mr Ronald (MacPherson), chairman of the Council of London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, defined the delegation as "economically and technically strong". Representatives of firms specializing in the manufacture and trade in mechanical engineering products and items of the electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and other branches have arrived with the delegation.

The guests met today representatives of the Bulgarian business circles. Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry, regards with optimism the Bulgaro-British economic relations. Last year bilateral trade increased by 30 percent as compared to 1980. He underlined that this result was achieved under the conditions of a complicated international conjuncture. "Bulgaro-British economic cooperation is short of the possibilities of the two countries", added Mr Petur Rusev. The chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry dwelt on the economic development of Bulgaria in the eighth five-year period (1981-1985). Capital investments in electronics and electrical engineering, in mechanical engineering, chemistry, robotics and some other structure-determining branches in this period will exceed 40 millard dollars, which makes about 70 percent of the investments for the five-year period.

The British delegation was made familiar with the Bulgarian normative acts regulating the setting up of mixed companies with foreign physical and juridical bodies.

Mr Ronald (MacPherson), who heads the British delegation, said that in the present complicated international economic situation the British business circles understand and appreciate the economic headway of Bulgaria.

CPCZ DAILY ON U.S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

AU250727 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 82 p 6

[Oldrich Pospisil article: "The Plans of Intervention; The United States Is Escalating Pressure on Latin American Countries"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE AIR AND NAVAL MANEUVERS OF U.S. ARMED FORCES WHICH WERE CONCLUDED A FEW DAYS AGO IN THE CARIBBEAN WERE THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE OF THEIR KIND SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR I. THE PROVOCATIVE NATURE OF THESE MANEUVERS WAS EMBODIED IN THE MASS LANDING OPERATION OF MARINES AT THE MILITARY BASE NEAR GUANTANAMO CITY, WHICH IS ON CUBAN TERRITORY ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED FOR ALMOST 80 YEARS.

There are more than 450 U.S. military aircraft of various types at four airports near Key West in Florida; they represent a potential threat to Cuba and to other countries in the Caribbean and in Central America.

Training Cutthroats, Dispatching Advisers

The Pentagon is dispatching more and more military advisers, members of the U.S. Armed Forces, to certain Central American countries -- to Guatemala and Honduras, but above all to El Salvador -- who not only lead the training of comprehensively prepared cutthroats there, but also direct open military operations against the patriotic units and acts of reprisal against the population.

NO WONDER THIS KIND OF WASHINGTON POLICY, WHICH SUPPORTS THE MOST BRUTAL AND DISCREDITED REGIMES, IS ENCOUNTERING INCREASING RESISTANCE THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. AND NOW, ON TOP OF ALL THIS, AN UNPRECEDENTED WAVE OF INDIGNATION IN ALL LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAS BEEN EVOKED BY THE U.S. SUPPORT FOR BRITISH AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS NEAR THE MALVINAS ISLANDS, THE IMMEDIATE AIM OF WHICH IS TO MAINTAIN THE COLONIAL STATUS OF THIS ARCHIPELAGO.

In this way Washington is definitely trampling underfoot the "inter-American collaboration" which it formerly linked to mention, and which it would have also liked to use directly, against Socialist Cuba, Nicaragua and the fighting patriots of El Salvador.

In fact, the White House and Pentagon strategists are seriously worried by developments in the countries which they continue to regard as their "backyard," or as "banana republics" which they can easily tame at any moment.

Document -- A Guideline

Less than 6 months after Ronald Reagan took over the presidency, his special "brain trust" for Latin American problems worked out an extensive paper called "The New Inter-American Policy for the 'Eighties.'" The public knows it better under the name Santa Fe Committee Document; its nature makes it a kind of overall guideline for the U.S. political and "military-security" course in Latin America. FROM THIS DOCUMENT IT FOLLOWS THAT WASHINGTON REGARDS THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AS ITS HUNTING GROUND, "REPRESENTING A SENSITIVE SEAM BETWEEN TWO OCEANS."

Subversive groups are systematically being dispatched to Nicaragua to destroy significant production and administrative premises and for assassinations. American warships are cruising near Nicaraguan shores. Thousands of U.S. Marines, deployed in Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone, are in a state of constant alert for combat deployment to Nicaragua and -- El Salvador.

This is yet another of the countries in this area to which Washington is devoting maximum attention. This is evidenced by the training camp for cutthroats in Fort Lauderdale and the Florida Everglades, by deliveries of weapons, special helicopters and napalm, and by U.S. military experts dispatched there to direct combat and reprisal actions.

Today's roster of Washington's policy toward Latin America includes extortion, intimidation, farcial "elections" (such as the recent ones in El Salvador and Guatemala), and also the "big stick" in the form of armed subversions and both camouflaged and unconcealed interventions.

Under the Pretext of Strategic Interests

Washington has not yet submitted a single bit of proof to substantiate its claim that Cuba and Nicaragua are supplying El Salvador patriots with arms. And when Cuba and Nicaragua agreed to the Mexican proposal for negotiations with the United States on a peaceful settlement of mutual relations, Washington rejected it.

In the same manner it was the United States which used its UN Security Council veto to frustrate the resolution suggesting a way out of the critical situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

This is such an antinational and anachronistic policy that it is beginning to evoke resistance even in the United States itself. Congressman M. Dymally, a Democrat from California, condemned in Congress "the loud anti-Cuban and anticommunist campaign" and added: "We must immediately stop the dangerous slide toward war in this area."

All these voices are in harmony with the opinion of the people and the majority of governments in Latin America. The "attitude of first being a foregone conclusion," with which the U.S. rulers used to expect the obedience of the Latin American continent, long ago ceased to be a matter of course.

DAILY SCORES ZAIRE'S RENEWAL OF TIES WITH ISRAEL

AU241216 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 82 p 7

[Stanislav Stepanek commentary in the "Notes" column: "Who is Served by Mobutu?"]

[Text] Mobutu Sese Seko, the president of Zaire, announced a few days ago that his country was establishing deplomatic relations with Israel. By coincidence, it was the same statesman who a few years ago, acting on behalf of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), had announced the African states' collective decision to break off diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv in protest against Israel's expansionist policy.

Zaire's step comes at a time when Israel is dropping bombs on south Lebanon and shortly after the Knesset (parliament) voted for the annexation of the Golan Hieghts.

It is not overly complicated to trace why President Mobutu has resorted to this step, which runs counter to the OAU's resolution. For a long time now Zaire has been playing the role of Washington's extended arm and since Mobutu entrusted the fate of his country's economy to the hands of the International Monetary Fund, in which the United States has the main say, the White House also has sufficiently effective means of pressure. The Reagan administration's strategy is aimed at breaking through the isolation of Israel, reinforcing the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis and adding to it additional strongholds in Africa. Mobutu is thus objectively assisting the United States in creating an instrument for oppressing national liberation movements in Africa and destablizing progressive young states in the region.

Were it not for Washington's support, Mobutu would have ceased to hold his post long ago. From his viewpoint, the "gratitude" toward Washington is thus understandable. Nonetheless, it is a very dangerous gratitude, not only from the viewpoint of Zaire's interests because it signals a new sellout of state sovereignty, but also from the viewpoint of African-Arab relations and the situation within the OAU.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WTIH ARGENTINA HIGHLIGHTED

LD252348 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT May 82

[By Marie Beckova]

[Text] Prague, 25 May (CTK) — Czechoslovak-Argentine economic relations have a long and good tradition and Argentina is now Czechoslovakia's third biggest trade partner among Latin American countries after Cuba and Brazil.

The two countries' good exchange has been on the rise in recent years, inter alia because their economies complement each other in many respects. The turnover of their trade has risen 2.5-fold since 1976.

Cooperation in power engineering is ever more intensive. Two 65-MW turbines manufactured by the CKD Blansko firm in south Moravia will serve at the Agua del Toro hydroelectric power plant under construction on the Rio Diamante 65 kilometers from San Rafael in the Argentine province of Mendoza. Czechoslovakia, which won the contract in international competition, is also supplying the design, assembling the equipment, and training the personnel of (?the future) power plant. About one-third of the equipment is manufactured in Argentina according to Czechoslovak documents. In addition to power generation, the (?water reservoir) will serve irrigation and regulation preventing floods.

The CKD Blansko firm will also supply two turbines with a total performance of 224 MW for Argentina's first hydro-electric pumped storage plant, Los Reyunos, which is being built at the same river.

Czechoslovak-made equipment will also serve at the Gucemes thermal power plant in Sata Province and the Lujan de Cuyuo power plant plant in Mendoza Province.

Czechoslovakia also exports to Argentina metal-working, textile and leather machinery, medical, scientific and measuring aparatuses, costume jewelry and pharmaceutical products.

Argentina supplies Czechoslovakia with a number of important commodities, raw materials and semi-finished products, particularly leather, hides, fish and fish products, wool and feeds. The value of Czechoslovak imports from Argentina has been exceeding the value of exports to this country in recent years.

Last year, representatives of the two countries held talks which might contribute to the promotion of their relations in the near future. Documents signed during the talks provide inter alia for the formation of a mixed Czechoslovak-Argentine committee, and include a program of cooperation between scientific and technical institutions and ministries.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON BILAK'S YEMEN VISIT

AU251140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 82 pp 1, 6

[Communique issued in conclusion of a visit by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to the PDRY 20-21 May, 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and PDRY prime minister, a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid an official working visit to the PDRY on 20-21 May 1982. The delegation was received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and PDRY prime minister.

The talks with a YSP delegation led by Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Presidium and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding that reflected the profound friendship and combat solidarity between the two fraternal parties and countries. The YSP delegation acquainted the CPCZ Central Committee delegation with the results achieved by the PDRY in implementing the resolutions of the Second Extraordinary YSP Congress and with the persistent struggle for reinforcing the party's leading role in all areas of the country's social life, especially in developing the national economy and increasing the living standards of the Yemeni people. The CPCZ delegation also acquainted itself with the YSP's efforts to establish conditions for attaining Yemeni unity on peaceful and democratic foundations.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation voiced appreciation for the development level of the revolutionary process in the PDRY, for the growth of the party's leading role in society, for the successes achieved along the path of social progress and for the efforts made to bring about the Yemeni people's unity on democratic foundations and by peaceful means. Furthermore, it acquainted the YSP delegation with the successes achieved by the CSSR under the CPCZ's leadership in recent years and with the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress aimed at further developing the building of an advanced socialist society. It also expounded the principles of the CSSR's foreign policy of peace and provided information on the efforts made by Czechoslovakia as member of the world socialist community to strengthen peace, halt the feverish pursuit of armaments and reduce international tension.

The YSP delegation voiced appreciation for the successes achieved in the CSSR under the CPCZ's leadership and for its constructive policy of peace.

The two sides expressed full satisfaction with the deepening of comradely relations between the YSP and the CPCZ. They declared that the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries, signed by Gustav Husak and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Aden in September 1981, constitutes a firm basis for further developing cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

The delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee and the YSP assessed the present development of the international situation and condemned the continuing hostile course of the present American administration and the aggressive NATO circles, which seek to speed up the arms race and the development of new destructive weapons.

They affirmed that this policy poses a threat to world peace and to the future of mankind as a whole. They welcomed the constructive peace proposals made by the Soviet Union aimed at limiting the arms race, lessening international tension and reinforcing mutual trust in international relations. The two delegations at the same time voiced their support for the resolution proposed by the Soviet Union on averting a nuclear catastrophe and for the resolution proposed by Czechoslovakia concerning international cooperation on disarmament issues, which was approved by the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

The two sides expressed deep concern about the NATO decision to deploy American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They believe that the West European countries' assent to this decision will initiate a dangerous stage of feverish pursuit of armaments and will jeopardize the positive results that have been achieved on the basis of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. The CPCZ and YSP delegations in this connection highly appraised the new Soviet initiative put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions concerning the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally reduce the number of intermediate-range missiles in the western part of the Soviet Union. The two delegations view this initiative as a convincing proof of the Soviet Union's and the socialist countries' dedication to the cause of world peace and of the firm determination to open a new path to resuming the Geneva talks in order to reach an agreement on limiting the number of strategic weapons and missiles in Europe.

Reviewing developments in the Middle East, the two sides condemned moves aimed at implementing the second stage of the Camp David agreements. They noted that the objective of these moves is to establish a strategic pact directed against socialist and progressive forces, against the Arab national liberation movement and against the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine.

The delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee and the YSP condemned Israel, which ignores UN resolutions and world public opinion and, instigated by the United States and its allies, has annexed the Golan Heights. They noted that, with imperialism's full support, Israel is launching barbaric aggressive attacks against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in Beirut and in southern Lebanon and is thus furnishing convincing evidence of the hostile and expansionist policy of the Israeli representatives and their imperialist allies.

The two sides further declared that the Palestinian issue constitutes the crux of the Middle East conflict. They noted that it is impossible to reach its lasting solution without Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967 and without respecting the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and to establishing an independent Palestinian state.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the YSP delegations expressed their firm solidarity with and support for the people of Palestine headed by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. They also expressed full solidarity with the patriotic movement of the people of Lebanon in their resistance to the Zionist Israeli aggression. They stressed their support for the Soviet Union's proposal to hold an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by the PLO on an equal footing [with the other parties].

The two sides condemned the so-called Palestinian autonomy talks as well as the occupation authorities' reprisals and oppression against the Arab population in the occupied territories. They noted that these actions flout all accepted international principles and norms.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation voiced appreciation for the role played by the PDRY and other states of the steadfastness front in the struggle against capitulationist solutions to the Middle East problem and support for the efforts to unite the Arab nations' course of action against the plans of imperialism and Zionism. The two sides condemned the imperialist provocations and actions directed against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and expressed their support for Syria's steadfastness in the face of imperialist and Zionist intrigues. They stressed the importance of cooperation and a coordinated course of action between the Arab countries and the socialist states, as well as the importance of alliance with all forces of socialism, progress and liberation supporting the just Arab cause.

The two sides condemned the dangerous course of U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean, Arab peninsula, Gulf and Red Sea region, which poses a threat to security and peace in the area. They expressed their concern at the escalating imperialist military presence, at the construction of a network of imperialist military bases in many countries in the region aimed at setting up a military bloc.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the YSP delegations confirmed the right of the countries of the Arab peninsula, Gulf and Red Sea region to safeguard their security without foreign interference and their right to freely exploit their natural resources. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation expressed in this connection its full support for the initiative of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to convene a summit meeting of the countries of the Arab peninsula, the Gulf and the Horn of Africa, as well as other interested parties. The delegations also voiced their support for the Soviet proposal to transform the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region into a zone of peace and expressed their conviction about the importance of this proposal for eliminating the foreign military presence and for security and stability in the area.

The two sides voiced their grave concern at the continuing Iraqi-Iranian conflict, which imperialist forces are trying to exploit in order to realize their hegemonist plans in the area. They expressed their full support for efforts to halt the conflict and to start a peaceful dialogue aimed at reaching an agreement that would be commensurate with the interests of both nations.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the YSP delegations reiterated their solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and expressed appreciation for the Ethiopian leadership's efforts to retain the country's territorial integrity. The YSP delegation acquainted the CPCZ Central Committee delegation with the development of the PDRY's cooperation and coordination with socialist Ethiopia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation among the three countries. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation expressed appreciation for the efforts of these countries to strengthen their unity and alliance against imperialism and its plans in the region.

The two delegations voiced their appreciation for the revolutionary gains achieved in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and sharply condemned the interference of international imperialism and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. They stressed the essential need for a peaceful solution in that country on the basis of the constructive proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and sharply condemned the interference of international imperialism and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. They stressed the essential need for a peaceful solution in that country on the basis of the constructive proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, aimed at normalizing relations with its neighbors. At the same time they expressed their full support for the struggle of the people of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos for security and stability in Southeast Asia, aimed at thwarting the plans of imperialism and achieving social progress.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the YSP delegations resolutely condemned the imperialist maneuvers aimed against the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence and sovereignty. They expressed their support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

They noted their full support for the struggle of the people of South Africa and their revolutionary vanguard, the African National Congress, against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. They condemned the racists' aggressive actions directed against neighboring states, especially Angola and Mozambique.

Comrades Vasil Bilak and Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks, which reflected unanimity of views on all issues under discussion. At the same time they stressed their resolute determination to continue the efforts aimed at further developing and intensifying multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and their peoples.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation expressed sincere thanks to the YSP representatives for the hospitality and extraordinary care accorded to it in the course of its entire stay in the PDRY. It invited a YSP delegation to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

AU241415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague, 20 May (CTK) -- In conclusion of the CSSR visit of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, a press release was issued this Thursday, which states:

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 17-20 May 1982 at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

Minister Stefan Andrei was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. During the reception, Minister Andrei conveyed friendly greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. The talk was held in a comradely and cordial atmosphere.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, was also received by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. The particular subject of their negotiations were matters concerning the further advance of economic cooperation.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; a bouquet of flowers at Klement Gottwald's grave on Zizkov Hill; and a wreath at the Romanian soldiers' monument in Kromeriz. Minister Andrei inspected certain cultural and economic premises in Prague and in the south Moravian region.

The ministers of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Stefan Andrei, discussed matters concerning the advance of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations in various spheres and exchanged opinions on the current international situation.

They stated with gratification that the traditional friendly relations between the two socialist countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equal rights, respect and mutual understanding, are registering an upward trend in harmony with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the joint declaration signed in Prague in May 1981.

The two ministers stressed the extraordinary significance of the meetings between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, held in June 1977 in Bucharest and in May 1981 in Prague, for the advance and constant deepening of cooperation between the parties, countries and nations of the two countries in all spheres.

They stated that the top-level conclusions adopted are being successfully carried out. the working meetings were intensified, as was the political dialogue between the leading representatives of the two parties, parliaments, governments and social organizations; they contributed toward strengthening bilateral relations, mutual understanding and the exchange of experience in building socialism.

The two sides stressed that the high standards achieved by the Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and cooperation are establishing long-term prospects for implementing yet more effective forms and methods in developing relations in all spheres of activities.

The two sides accentuated the active contribution made by the Joint Czechoslovak-Romanian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation toward further developing mutual economic relations.

In connection with the successful development of cultural and scientific contacts, the two sides positively appraised the results achieved in the work of the joint government commission for cultural cooperation, of the activities of the CSSR's cultural house in Bucharest, and those of the joint commission of historians.

The two sides expressed the resolve to continue supporting the development of contacts in the spheres of culture, science, education, medical care and tourism, in the interests of getting to know the cultural values of the two countries and also the results achieved in building the advanced socialist society in the CSSR and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The two ministers expressed their government's firm resolve to continue consolidating and deepening relations and cooperation in all spheres also in the future, in the interest of Czechoslovakia's and Romania's peoples, in the interests of consolidating the unity of the countries of the socialist community, of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

During the exchange of opinions on current international questions it was stated that international events have confirmed the appraisal contained in the joint declaration signed in Prague on 21 May 1981 by Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu.

In connection with the aggravation of the situation, which has occureed particularly in Europe, the two ministers underscored the necessity of halting the arms race. They expressed support for the USSR's new peace initiatives and expressed the hope that the USSR-U.S. negotiations would yield results which would lead toward limiting and gradually liquidating nuclear missiles, with the aim of making Europe a continent free of nuclear arms.

The two sides agreed that the Madrid meeting should be a factor that would contribute toward stabilizing relations among the states of the European Continent. That is why all participating states should be striving to make the negotiations at the Madrid meeting, after their resumption, develop in a constructive spirit and to enable the meeting to end as early as possible with the adoption of a comprehensive [obsazny] and balanced document. This document should contain a mandate for convening a conference on measures for strengthening trust, on security and disarmament in Europe, and it should ensure the continuity of the process initiated in Helsinki.

The two ministers reaffirmed the determination of the CSSR and the Romanian Socialist Republic to continue to strive within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, together with the other socialist states and all progressive and peace-loving forces, to avert the war danger and to secure a lasting peace in the world. Such a policy will lead to strengthening the states' sovereignty, implementing the inalienable rights of all peoples, resolving controversial questions between the states through negotiations, liquidating obsolescence and creating a new, just economic order on our planet.

The ministers of foreign affairs expressed gratification over the mutual talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and respect. They agreed to continue the contacts and consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs in the interests of further strengthening friendship and the rising development of cooperation between the CSSR and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, invited Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official friendly visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES JANOS KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

LD252220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a letter of congratulations to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on his 70th birthday.

He begins by conveying to Comrade Kadar cordial comradely greetings and the warmest congratulations from the CPCZ Central Committee, communists and all Czechoslovak people and also his own greetings. He expresses pleasure at the fact that Comrade Kadar is celebrating his birthday in fruitful work devoted to socialism, progress and peace.

The letter of congratulations further says that Czechoslovak communists and all our people respect Comrade Janos Kadar as the leading personality of a fraternal party, sincere patriot and internationalist, and an important representative of the international communist and workers' movement. His whole life has been closely linked with the struggle of the working class and all Hungarian working people against capitalism, fascism and counterrevolution, with the diverse activity of the MSZMP and with the successes achieved under its leadership by the Hungarian people in the realization of the program of building an advanced socialist society.

Comrade Kadar has made a significant contribution to consolidating the unity of the community of the socialist states and the development of their close cooperation. In his letter of congratulations Comrade Gustav Husak highly praises Comrade Janos Kadar's close relationship with the CPCZ and our people and his contribution to the development and strengthening of the traditional friendly relations between the working people of Czechoslovakia and Hungary which in the postwar period have grown into firm bonds of friendship, all-round cooperation and a firm alliance between our two parties and countries.

In recognition of these merits contributing to the development of all-round Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations and in recognition of the activity to date connected with the revolutionary workers' movement, Comrade Janos Kadar has been awarded the Klement Gottwald Order on his birthday on the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on his own behalf Comrade Gustav Husak has offered his most cordial congratulations on Kadar's receiving this order, and for the years to come he wished Comrade Kadar good health, personal happiness and further successes in his responsible work for the well-being of the Hungarian people.

FOJTIK RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU241637 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 82 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 19 May -- Jan Fojtik , CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received on Wednesday the study delegation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by [Cojdoryn Tumendelger], Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee's Ideological Department, at the conclusion of the delegation's stay in Czechoslovakia.

The reception was attended by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head. Oldziyn Dorj, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

The members of the Mongolian delegation studied in our country the experience in ideological work in implementing the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

STROUGAL RECEIVES LIBYAN OFFICIAL 25 MAY

LD251240 Prague CTK in English 1131 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Prague, 25 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Tuesday, Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport, currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

The premier appreciated the results of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and voiced the conviction that all prerequisites exist for their intensification in all spheres. Both officials spoke in favour of the promotion of economic cooperation which corresponds with the interests of both countries and the traditional friendship of their peoples.

The meeting was also attended by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

Meets With Army Officials

LD252156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, have recently met with high-ranking officials of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The meetings took place in Trencin and Brno at a time of intensive preparation of commanders and staff officers and documented the consistent care and attention which the leadership of the party and the government devoted to improving the readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The guests were welcomed by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense. At a meeting with commanders and political workers Comrade Lubomir Strougal and Jozef Lenart acquainted themselves with the results of the demanding preparation of commanders and staffs. They praised the army's devotion, initiative and determination in the realization of demanding tasks and their creative performance in complex situations. They positively assessed the activity of party organizations and the exemplary behavior of communists. In discussions they informed commanders and staffs about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. They also wished the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army further successes in the endeavor for improving combat readiness and preparedness in defending the socialist fatherland.

PRAGUE REPORTS ON PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS

LD251704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The Third Congress of the Czechoslovak People's Party ended in Prague today. Taking the floor in the discussion were 40 delegates and guests who analyzed the party's share in tackling economic problems and cooperation with the National Front organizations and stressed the need for reserving and strengthening peace.

The delegates approved of the text of the letters to the Central Committees of the National Fronts of the Czechoslovak and the Czech Socialist Republic and the USSR Embassy in Czechoslovakia. They also adopted a resolution.

Sbynek Zalman, who was reelected as chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party said in his concluding speech that the documents adopted and the lively inspiring discussion showed that the Czechoslovak People's Party, as a firm component of the National Front, is ready and determined to struggle for a further honest share in the multilateral development of the motherland and in the implementation of the program of our entire society set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The congress confirmed that the organs and organizations, as well as the entire membership base of the Czechoslovak People's Party, consider it an issue of honor and highest responsibility to contribute by concrete actions toward securing a happy, peaceful future for our socialist homeland, toward strengthening friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries and toward new victories of the noble ideas of lasting peace and social justice in the world.

SIWAK COMMENTS ON SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IN POLAND

LD250914 Prague CTK in English 0814 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Prague, 25 May (CTK) -- If a situation such as in Poland arises in socialism then it is not the fault of the system and the idea, but the fault of concrete people and errors which have to be removed, Polish United Workers Party Politburo member Albin Siwak has told the trade union daily PRACE in an interview published today.

He noted that some former social organizations in Poland became spawn of hostile activity. However, it is necessary to distinguish from them those which have not taken this road. This also applies to the church. Many clergymen take a positive attitude to Poland's present needs, but there are also such church representatives who support the subversive activity of "Solidarity" under the cloak of defence of man and abuse the demands of humanitarianism against the people.

Albin Siwak pointed out in the full-page interview that the overwhelming majority of the working class in Poland speak about unified trade unions. Meant are naturally socialist trade unions, fully in the sense of the Marxist line. Albin Siwak noted that in all Polish plants which have enough material work has made progress and it could be said that the entire Polish economy is already past an impasse.

Albin Siwak went on to say that the next plenary session of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee will discuss the problem of young people.

This subject involves a broad range of issues, especially winning over many young people for socialism because a number of teachers tore them off from the system.

Albin Sweak noted that for a long time subversive activity against Poland has been purposefully combined with incitement against the Soviet Union. The West very much remembers today Marshal Pilsudski, former dictator of the Polish state. However, such facts that Pilsudski founded the first concentration camp in Europe in which hundreds of workers died are kept secret from the people by the church and "Solidarity". Young people do not know them and therefore can be misused. The West is greatly involved in this, it has not abandoned its attempts to undermine Poland and, through this, to attack the Soviet Union, the Polish party official said.

DAILY: PRIVATE BUSINESS AND SOCIALISM COMPATIBLE

AU251115 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 24 May 82 p 2

["(ES)"-signed article: "Good Services Are the Way Out; To Ward Off Illicit Business Enterprise and Speculation"]

[Excerpts] Supplies of foodstuffs to the population are based, and will be based also in the future, primarily on the development of socialist large-scale agricultural production. But in the interests of making the maximum use of our soil, society is also supporting the working activities of small breeders and cultivators. Recently we have been setting up market places in cities and communities, where the citizens can sell the results of their cultivating and breeding efforts. Certain changes will also take place in the sphere of services.

The new thing is that the national committees have been authorized to grant permits for engaging in service activities also to those employees for whom this would represent their main job. This should help resolve the problem of services in particularly bottlenecked spheres, where the demand cannot be satisfied by any of the existing methods.

These and other measures establish sufficient scope for everybody who has the necessary professional abilities and wants to place them at the service of his fellow-citizens. Independent earning activities which respect legal norms do not contradict the socialist principles of our system and serve the interests of both the individual and the society.

However, on the other hand we must bear in mind that, in keeping with the valid laws, the punishable activities of unpermitted business enterprise and speculation will continue to be prosecuted. Illicit businessmen and speculators harm our national economy, often swindle their customers, and become undeservedly rich.

Unpermitted business activities are harmful, if only because many culprits carry out repair or other work with the help of material, spare parts, apparatus and instruments misappropriated from their workplaces.

The national committee permit for engaging in service activities as a rule demands that the citizen in question carries out the appropriate work personally, and that his clients will consist of individuals and not of socialist organizations. A violation of these stipulations can bring a citizen to the defendents' bench.

Illicit businessmen are utilizing the fact that the demand for various services is not always fully satisfied by legal supply.

The measures aimed at further expanding the paid-for services for the population can significantly contribute toward cutting down the number of the punishable offences of unpermitted business activities. We should therefore strive to push through their speedy realization.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- A CSSR-USSR agreement on supplies of technological equipment for the reconstruction of grain silos to the value of Kcs260 million was signed today in Bratislava by representatives of the foreign trade organizations Technopol and Tekhnoproimport Moscow. According to the agreement, the milling machinery plant at Pardubice will supply machinery for the reconstruction of 79 structures in various parts of the Soviet Union before the end of next year. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 May 82 LD]

VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES PRESENTED

DW251047 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 24 May 82

[Guenter Leuschner's commentary on the past week's events]

[Excerpts] The outstanding international events last week, dear listeners, no doubt included Leonid Brezhnev's speech with partially new proposals concerning disarmament, but, naturally, also the dangerous intensification of the Falklands conflict.

The failure of the efforts of the UN secretary general for a political solution and the opening of military action by Great Britain aimed at the reconquest of the archipelago which is 12,000 kilometers away, have further increased the concern about even more victims in this conflict which many commentators have labeled a nonsensical war. But this development also entailed an intensification of the efforts in the United Nations Organization to avert a continuation of the bloodshed. At week's end the UN Security Council in several meetings dealt with this issue, and it will continue to do so today.

These deliberations obviously concentrate, foremost of all, on two immediate measures: first, on an early cease-fire and, second, on the resumption of the mediating efforts of the secretary general. Beyond that Peru's president presented a new peace plan which -- to go by what the news agencies report -- represents an extended and corrected version of an earlier UN resolution inasmuch as it now calls for a mutual troop pullout from the islands and not just that by the Argentinians.

The socialist countries, as well as the representatives of Latin America, in the United Nations urge a cease-fire and the discontinuation of the military operations, as well as the return to the course of a political solution. Argentina's foreign minister expressly came out for an immediate truce there while, according to news agencies, some Western UN members, including Great Britain, at the moment seem to apply delaying tactics. The bourgeois press mostly attributes this to London's intention to wind up the reconquest of the islands first. These are tactics which at least some commentators regard as a danger of a potential proliferation of the tensions, that is, a graver risk.

It is for the purpose of preventing this that the socialist countries support the Irish proposal concerning an immediate discontinuation of the fighting.

A Swiss newspaper wrote the other day that the realities of world politics have prodded and educated Reagan but altogether failed to turn him from Saul to Paul. All analyses of U.S. receptiveness to negotiations add up to a predominance of skeptical opinions. And this actually is at odds with many a euphoric statement by West European politicians in reaction to the latest speech by the U.S. President. One just cannot get rid of the suspicion that the intention is to lull people to sleep. It is two events of the past week, by the way, which show that so far nothing has changed in the basic positions of U.S. policy:

An internal quarrel developed at the meeting of the NATO foreign ministers because the United States would not under any circumstances include the word detente in the final document. Why wouldn't it? What else should be the purpose of serious negotiations if not that of political and military detente?

The second example: Reagan's security adviser Clark has just announced a concept covering the relations with the Soviet Union which is so full of open hostility, so clearly marked by the spirit of cold war and so full of blackmail and threats that we cannot but wonder, nolens volens, how such a concept could be harmonized with an honest will for negotiations. This implies little or, to be more specific, nothing at all of a change in the course of U.S. policy.

LEADERS MEET WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Honecker Receives Ambassador

LD260333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received on 24 May the ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal, Narendra Bikram Shah, to accept his credentials. In the ensuing conversation the two men agreed that the common interests of both states in the struggle for peace and disarmament provide a good basis for deepening the friendly relations between the GDR and Nepal.

Stoph Receives FRG Envoy

LD251710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Willi Stoph, today received the head of the FRG permanent mission, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, for his inaugural visit.

Fischer Meets Mexican Minister

LD260838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0753 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda de la Rosa arrived in the GDR on an official visit. He was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, at whose invitation he comes. The two foreign ministers will begin their official talks today.

Fischer Meets African Envoys

LD252328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- To mark the 19th anniversary of the founding of the OAU, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today met with ambassadors and charges d'affaires of African states and representatives of African liberation organizations in the GDR.

In his address Oskar Fischer stressed that this anniversary is characterized by the struggle for the elimination of the last bastions of colonialism on African soil. The GDR supports the just demand of the Namibian people for independence on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 and resolutely opposes all those who want to undermine this resolution and force a neocolonial solution upon the people of Namibia.

Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the GDR's firm solidarity with the people of Namibia, with its internationally-recognized leader -- the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO] -- and with the struggle of South African patriots and of the African National Congress against the apartheid regime.

In his reply Ethiopian Ambassador Berhanu Jember, expressed thanks on behalf of the heads of the African missions in the GDR for its support for the OAU and paid tribute to the cordial and sincere relations that exist between the GDR and African countries. He stressed the OAU's contribution to the worldwide struggle of peace-loving peoples for the safeguarding of peace and for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. He exposed the alliance of the imperialist forces with the racist regime in South Africa and condemned Pretoria's bombing raids on refugee camps and villages in the People's Republic of Angola and on other states.

SED's MUECKENBERGER SPEAKS AT CUBAN RALLY

LD252330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Havana, 25 May (ADN) -- Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission, stressed the firm friendship and solidarity of the people, party and government of the GDR with Cuba at a rally today at the Juan Marinello printing combine in Guatanamo. In his speech to the workers of the combine, which was built jointly by the GDR and Cuba, Mueckenberger stressed that U.S. imperialism must finally realize that Cuba is not to be deflected from its path of socialist progress. The policy of the alliance with the other socialist countries is stronger than that of the boycotts and threats of imperialism.

Erich Mueckenberger condemned recent U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, saying that the U.S. administration is responsible for the aggravation of the situation in the region and in the world as a whole. He welcomed Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for disarmament and detente.

During their journey through several regions of Cuba in the last 5 days the members of the SED Central Committee delegation visited the construction site of the nickel combine in Mao and the Guantanamo Frontier Brigade of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

TRANSPORT SHIFT FROM ROAD TO RAIL STRESSED

DW250753 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 23 May 82

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpt] The GDR Reichsbahn's summer schedule became effective today. Since shortly before 0700 hours this morning the freight trains on the lines between Dresden and Berlin and between Leipzig and Berlin have been moving on electrified tracks up to the Berlin outer ring and the important freight yard at Seddin. With great abandon this proceeds at a faster pace than planned, dear listeners.

Much is also being achieved in the important task of shifting transport from road to rail. The Reichsbahn has enhanced the expres goods transports to prevent any time loss, if possible, as against truck transport. Surely you have observed the attachment of express freight cars to long-distance express passenger trains as well. It is necessary to come up with new ideas and implement them, unpleasant as this may be at times.

Book transports, too, are now handled by rail. In a monthly cycle 80 freight cars carrying books go from the GDR's biggest printing plant, the Karl Marx works in Poessneck, to the GDR book trade's central distribution storage in Leipzig, a transport that had hitherto been handled by trucks. Often this entails the problem of carrying the goods from the freight station to the recipient enterprise, and in many cases transloading is required. Wherever possible big factories are connected to the Reichsbahn track network.

This year 49 such connections will be constructed, and 64 freight yards that had been closed down in the past few years will be reopened. There are, however, some reserves which have been left unused. During a visit to the dairy of Bergen on the island of Ruegen a few weeks ago I saw that the dairy is located directly at the railroad line, directly at the Bergen railroad station, in fact, but that it does not have any connection to the railroad tracks. All goods and materials, including the 30,000 tons of briquettes required by the dairy each year, are hauled by truck. After all, a simple loading ramp at the Bergen dairy ought to do the trick.

GDR'S ERICH HONECKER TO VISIT IN EARLY JUNE

LD252024 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 25 May (MTI) -- A party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, is to pay an official friendship visit to Hungary at the beginning of June, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

JANOS KADAR HONORED, AWARDED ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

By Presidential Council

LD242345 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 May 82

[Laszlo Krasso report]

[Excerpt] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Hero of Socialist Work title of honor to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, for his self-sacrificing struggle of half a century in the Hungarian communist movement, for his outstanding merits in the strengthening and development of people's power, in the creation of socialist national unity, in increasing our socialist achievements, for his untiring and consistent activity in the interest of the multifaceted internationalist cooperation between the socialist countries, of understanding among peoples, of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, for his responsible service in the cause of socialism and peace, in recognition of his outstanding role in the rise of our people in the flourishing Hungarian People's Republic. The decoration was awarded this afternoon by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in Parliament House. Present among the guests were Mrs Janos Kadar; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Politburo and several other political leaders. On presenting the decoration Pal Losonczi said the following:

[Begin recording] With your leadership our people have achieved results unprecedented in our history. This has given rise to well-being and security at home, and beyond our frontiers to recognition and esteem for the Hungarian People's Republic. I am fulfilling my honorable duty when, in recognition of your self-sacrificing activity of several decades, on the occasion of your 70th birthday, I present to you the highest state recognition awarded by the Presidential Council, the Hero of Socialist Work decoration. [applause] [end recording]

Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the high award with these words:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades, I thank you sincerely for the friendly words you have addressed to me on the occasion of my birthday and I value highly the high distinction I have been awarded on this occasion. I do not wish to make a speech here. I thank you for the words with which you appreciated my work. I only add to this that I do not work alone and have never worked alone. I thank all those who help me in the work and I will endeavor not to be unworthy of this high distinction. Once again I thank you for (?your kind presence). [applause] [end recording]

Karoly Nemeth then handed over the MSZMP Central Committee letter of greetings to Janos Kadar. The letter points out that Janos Kadar has been a member of the party for over 50 years, has shared in its struggles and is an outstanding worker of the communist community, steadfast in good and ill, never denying his principles.

By Socialist Countries

LD252032 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 25 May (MTI) -- On occasion of the 70th birthday of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee -- in recognition of his merits acquired in deepening internationalist cooperation between the socialist countries -- the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic has awarded the "Georgi Dimitrov Order"; the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the "Klement Gottwald Order," the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba the "Jose Marti Order," the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, the "Great Ribbon of the Order of the Polish People's Republic"; The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, the "Suhe Bator Order"; the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, the "Karl Marx Order", the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the first class of the ribbon-decorated "Star Order of the Socialist Republic of Romania"; the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has awarded the "Golden Star Order" to Janos Kadar.

Greeted by Communist Leaders

LD251940 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 25 May (MTI) -- On occasion of his 70th birthday, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received friendly greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the communist party of Czechoslovakia, Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic, president of the Collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and Le Duan, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the communist party of Vietnam. The CMEA Executive Committee and Secretariat also greeted Janos Kadar.

Greetings telegrams from the leaders of the communist and workers' parties, from outstanding public life personalities, social organs, the representatives of movements and from private individuals are continuously arriving to the address of Janos Kadar.

TALKS WITH MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDE

LD251926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The Hungarian and Mexican foreign ministers' talks have ended in Budapest. Frigyes Puja and Jorge Castaneda conferred on ways of expanding the two countries' relations.

Communique Released

LD251946 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 25 May (MTI) -- A joint communique was issued on Tuesday in Budapest on the official visit to Hungary of Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda between May 23 and 26. Jorge Castaneda was invited by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

During the visit, Jorge Castaneda was received by President Pal Losonczi and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

Talks between Frigyes Puja and Jorge Castaneda were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

The sides stated with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation is developing successfully, and high-level contacts play a considerable role in this. The relations between Hungary and Mexico is "a good example of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems," points out the communique.

The foreign ministers expressed their anxiety because of the growing international tension, the hotbeds of tension which have come into existence in the various regions of the world. In the interest of the just and lasting solution of the problems which occasion the tensions and conflicts, the more heightened efforts of the peace-loving countries is of special significance.

They definitely rejected the efforts aimed at increasing the armaments race, sharpening international tension, reviving cold war. The sides support the proposals and initiatives which contribute to reducing tension, to the peace settlement of the international problems on the basis of the UN Charter, the principle of the sovereign equality of the states, the independence and freedom of the peoples, non-interference into the internal affairs of other countries.

They took a (?stand for) eliminating the remnants of colonialism and against the various neocolonialist efforts.

They condemned employment and threatening with the use of force.

The sides agreed that the UN fulfills a positive role in international life. They support the efforts of the UN aimed at preserving peace and strengthening international security. They shall contribute in every way possible to making the work of the UN General Assembly's second special disarmament session as successful as possible.

They emphasized that concrete and effective measures are necessary for checking the armaments race, for banning the mass destructive, primarily the nuclear weapons. They support establishing nuclear-free zones. They [word indistinct] the idea of both an all-out and a restricted nuclear war.

The foreign minister expressed that the medium and small countries can also contribute to improving the international situation.

Frigyes Puja informed his Mexican colleague about the European situation. He voiced his hope that by continuing the practice of the European security and cooperation meetings, the participating countries can provide further impetus to the detente policy, which would promote in a positive way the strengthening of the states' security, expanding their cooperation not only in Europe but on a global scale as well.

In connection with the situation in Central America and the Caribbean region, Jorge Castaneda set forth the various efforts of Mexico for economic cooperation with the countries of the area, in the spirit of solidarity. He emphasized the standpoint of Mexico, according to which disadvantageous differentiation from political considerations cannot befall any single country.

Reviewing the international economic situation they agreed that comprehensive measures must be brought for promoting the progress of the developing countries. They expressed their anxiety because of the increasing protectionist measures hindering international trade. Both ministers support the global economic talks to be held in the framework of the UN.

The two foreign ministers evaluated the situation which has come about on the Malvinas Islands to be serious. Firmly supporting the resolution of the UN for eliminating the remnants of colonialism, they expressed their hope that this dangerous conflict will be successfully solved by the interested sides through political channels.

In conclusion the joint communique states that the talks between Frigyes Puja and Jorge Castaneda provide a new impetus to the development of Hungarian-Mexican relations and cooperation, strengthening the friendly relation of the two countries.

PREMIER GYORGY LAZAR RECEIVES VIETNAM'S DO MUOI

LD251214 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Do Muoi, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and cochairman of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee. Also present at the talks was Janos Borbandi, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee.

BRIEFS

NEW RESISTANCE FIGHTERS PRESIDENT -- The Association of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Antifascists has a new president. Former Vice President Mihaly Padanyi has been elected to replace the deceased Miklos Ajtai. At the session General Secretary Marton Ispanovits gave an account of the work that has been performed since the founding session held at the beginning of the year. He said that several thousand former resistance fighters who are qualified and entitled to membership have requested admission to the renewed association. The association's vice president, retired Brig Gen Sandor Sarkozi, has been decorated with the Order of Merit for Socialist Hungary on the occasion of his 60th birthday. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 May 82 LD]

GOVERNMENT CHANGES EXPECTED DURING SEJM PLENUM

LD260928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 May 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm plenary session will begin in a few minutes. The final bells are summoning the deputies into the debate hall. Fifteen minutes ago meetings of the deputies' clubs of the PZPR, ZSL and SD ended.

The session agenda which the speaker has conveyed to the deputies consists of seven points. It has been learned, however, that it will be supplemented with changes in the composition of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The first point on the agenda is a report on the mandate and regulation commission on filling deputies' mandates. Next, the first reading of the budget bill for 1982 will take place. The draft budget is emerging in difficult conditions. It assumes that there is a considerable deficit exceeding Z350 billion. The draft resolutions in this difficult area passed by the government will be examined in Sejm commissions.

Deputy Pawel Dabek will deliver a report from the Legislative, Internal Affairs and Jurisdiction Commissions on the deputies' draft law on special rights of ex-servicemen and on the government draft law on the creation of a ministerial office for ex-servicemen's affairs.

Next, Deputy Adam Lopatko will present a report from the Legislative, Internal Affairs and Jurisdiction Commissions on the deputies' judiciary bill.

Deputy Maria (Ciszewska) will deliver a report from the Legislative, Internal Affairs and Jurisdiction Commissions on the government draft laws on the amendment of certain regulations of the penal code and of the code on misdemeanors and on the amendment of the law on the penal executive code.

Deputies' question time and changes in the composition of Sejm commissions are the last points of the agenda.

The session which is just starting will thus no doubt go on for many hours. We will report on the course of the session in all news programs. There will be reportage in the evening news at 1900.

Other Points on Agenda

LD252046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] A plenary session of the Sejm will begin at 1000 on 26 May. Our reporter talks about the proposed agenda:

[Begin recording] One of the most important topics will be economic problems. Deputies will have the first reading of this year's budget act. The assumptions of the central plan for the second quarter and the projected economic processes in the second half of the year will be proposed. We do not yet know the content of these documents. One can only guess that in the conditions of the reform, state policy must enable the most efficient possible operation of the entire national economy. The budget act is of exceptional importance here.

The daily needs of the 600,000 war veterans will also be discussed at tomorrow's deliberations. The bill on the special rights of war veteran's envisages that they should be given reduced rates for transportation, for electricity, gas and heating for domestic use, free use of radios and television sets, an ex-servicemen's supplement to old-age pensions and annuities, and other benefits. The families of ex-servicemen, who meet the conditions for receiving a family annuity, are also to have special rights. The deputies' bill on the law and legal profession defines its role in the protection of civic rights and freedoms. Entrusting supervision of the legal profession to the Council of State, which also supervises the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General's Office, ensures its independence as an organ operating on social principles.

In the penultimate item on the agenda, the Sejm will examine the government's proposals on changing some provisions of the penal code and the law on misdemeanors. The current regulations which fix, for instance, the maximum fine for a certain crime at Z5,000 have meant that many criminals calculate the fine into their own costs in advance, recognizing that the punishment would not be a very painful one. However, no change will be proposed in the ceiling on a fine imposed in addition to a prison sentence.

POLITBURO MEETS 25 MAY, APPROVES BULGARIA VISIT

LD251752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee held a session today at which it heard a report on the official party-state visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and fully approved the results of the talks there. The visit was an important landmark in bilateral relations and contributed to the strengthening of friendly ties and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria based on the community of ideas and aims of both parties and states. The Politburo stressed the great significance of the unity of views on international matters. Attention was drawn to the importance given in the talks to close cooperation within the framework of CEMA, as well as to joint action with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states in strengthening the economic potential and political unity of the socialist community.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the planned development of living conditions of the various social groups and adopted a policy on the matter of social protection for those most threatened economically.

Taking into consideration the fact that the halfway mark of the 2 1/2-year term of office of the party authorities of the primary party organizations, the works committee, the committees of the first degree [komitety pierwszego stopnia] and the voivodship committees falls next autumn, the Politburo decided that PZPR report-back meetings and conferences will be conducted starting in October.

U.S. SUSPENSION OF JOINT RESEARCH WORK DECRIED

LD251806 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May (PAP) -- In 1974, Poland and the United States signed an intergovernmental agreement on the establishment of the joint Maria Sklodowska-Curie Fund. Simultaneously, each of the sides deposited to a bank account an amount of money equal to 588 million zlotys destined to finance research works envisaged under the cooperation programme between the two countries.

Everyone who knows the practice of financing research works in the USA must be aware that American taxpayers would have to pay ten times more if the above mentioned experiments were conducted in American laboratories instead of Polish. Hence, the agreement was advantageous to both sides.

The agreement expired formally at the end of 1981. However, as early as in 1988 [date as received], during the 7th session of the fund's Polish-American supervisory council, the sides had begun to prepare proposals to extend and expand thus financed scientific cooperation.

A jointly agreed new set of priority research subjects was submitted for approval of the Polish and U.S. Governments and there was no sign indicating that these proposals would soon become suspended in a vacuum.

The favourable atmosphere accompanying Polish-American cooperation in science, including research ventures financed from the Maria Sklodowska-Curie Fund, began to spoil suddenly. However, this turn for the worse occurred not in December 1981 or in May 1982 -- under the impact of Polish developments -- but already in January 1981 when the U.S. new President laid down a new line of policy towards the socialist states. The declarations of sympathy for Poland's renewal in no way helped that area of cooperation.

In spite of the fact that in September 1981, the sides agreed the general outline of the text of a new agreement for the next [word indistinct] years (which was initialled by Polish and American chairmen of the fund's supervisory council), in spite of the fact that American authorities have accepted 40 proposals for research works and in spite of the fact that money remaining at the fund's account allows to conclude about 30 new research agreements, the concrete Polish proposals failed to arouse the interest of the American side.

Also the Polish side's inquiries about the date of the next session of the supervisory council to settle the problem of the hitherto spending got no response.

Despite the introduced obstacles, the research works started earlier in the Polish laboratories under the joint programme are continued and will be realized as the Polish side is aware of their significance.

Why has this impasse occurred? This is an expression of a phenomenon of a much bigger scope than the attitude to scientific cooperation with a country like Poland. It is rooted in the morality of conservatism prevailing in American political life at present, characterized by isolationism and anti-communism. This political orientation, embodied at present in the presidency of Ronald Reagan striving consistently to replace many of America's state structures by big capital initiative has led, among other things, to the cutting down of the U.S. own state research funds and curbed its international scientific exchange, by 50 per cent in some cases.

Such is the broader background of the American decision to suspend payments from the so-called extra fund established on the basis of agreement between the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel and the Polish finance minister, Marian Krzak. The American side has taken this step in retaliation for the expulsion of its two diplomats from Poland who were accused of pursuing activity incompatible with the interest of the Polish state.

This extra fund, amounting to some 5 per cent, of the total value of the Maria Sklodowska-Curie Fund, was a source of hard currency to finance the [word indistinct] of Polish and American scientists participating in bilateral cooperation. The facts presented above do not allow one to seriously associate this sanction — not the first one applied by the U.S. -- with steps undertaken in Warsaw to protect Polish interests. This sanction is a logical complement to the policy of Ronald Reagan's administration towards the world of science in its own country as well as towards Poland as a socialist state.

SOCIOECONOMIC CRISES SUBJECT OF STUDY SESSION

AU251146 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 May 82 p 2

[Aleksander Nowak (PAP) report: "The Sociopolitical Crises in People's Poland"]

[Text] "The Sociopolitical Crises in People's Poland -- Their Origin, Character and the Ways of Overcoming Them" was the subject of a 2-day study session at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan which began on 21 May. It was organized by the PZPR university committee in cooperation with the Institute of Basic Marxist-Leninist Problems of the PZPR Central Committee and the party voivodship committee in Poznan.

Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, took part.

The session is interdisciplinary in nature. Besides representatives of educational circles, party aktivists and workers aktivs from large industrial plants in the capital of greater Poland are also taking part. The session is open and is a form of public consultation with material and expert opinions prepared by academics for the PZPR Central Committee commission which is dealing with the social crises in the Polish People's Republic and how to overcome them.

Opening the talks, Michal Karonski, first secretary of the PZPR university committee, stressed that the session's aim is to support the work of this Central Committee commission with the opinions of Poznan academic circles. Representatives of Poznan academic circles are, among other things, the authors of expert treaties on this period in our history.

Next, Prof Hieronim Kubiak spoke. He outlined the way in which the PZPR Central Committee's crisis commission is working. He reminded those present that the commission was appointed at the third Central Committee plenum based on the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. These decisions give it the right to have access to all attainable sources in Poland which would make it possible for the commission to carry out the tasks before it. The commission consists of 36 members, including Politburo and Central Committee members from various milieus and representatives of sociopolitical scientific circles. Fifty-six experts are working with the commission in constant cooperation. H. Kubiak stressed that we have also appealed for cooperation to party organizations in areas where conflicts have occurred in the past. These areas are Poznan, Gdansk, Szczecin, Lodz and Radom. He said that the congress has given the commission highly responsible duties. Its decisions will be submitted to the party for consultation. H. Kubiak reminded everyone that the program of the ninth congress was not the work of theoreticians, but the result of work by the entire party and of resolutions and analyses by party organizations. We would also like our entire party's thoughts and experience to be the resulting factor behind the fruits of the commission's work, H. Kubiak said.

Speaking about the commission's conclusions and its work progress, H. Kubiak said that the material prepared by it is meant to contain a description of the events, as well as an explanation for them. Based on this, model conclusions for the party authorities will be put forward for the main aim is not to seek justification, but to gain a picture and form conclusions on whose basis one could form real prognoses for the future. Here it is a question of fulfilling the general hope expressed at the ninth congress that there may never be a return to the crises.

Pointing out some of the difficulties the commission is coming across in its work, its chairman said that some people do not want to talk about the past. One can understand this. The social tragedies were also personal dramas for some people. We have appointed four teams within the commission, H. Kubiak said. The first is dealing with the crisis of 1948 and 1956, the second is dealing with the crisis of 1968 and 1970 and the third with the crises of 1976 and 1980. The fourth team is to combine the findings of the other teams and prepare a final communique. Although the main crisis events occurred within a compact period of time, nevertheless an explanation for them and a description of them will be possible when the team dealing with the reasons behind the crises is consulted.

Referring to the role played by various bodies in the events and their responsibility for them, H. Kubiak stressed that the Central Committee commission is not a collective party prosecutor. It is not concentrating on the part that individuals played, but is explaining their reasons in light of great social processes. The congress placed before the commission the task of describing and explaining the crises, but at the same time it assigned it the task of presenting proposals for the future facing the party. That is why the type of crisis has to be defined, since not every conflict is a crisis and not every group of conflicts is a crisis either. We must know at what point the period of sickness invaded the otherwise healthy organism. So the commission will not write the history of Poland, but it must show how and why periods of sickness occurred in its healthy organism in order to avoid them in the future.

The following are the reports written and their authors: "Education and Ideology in Socialist Practice" by Prof Seweryn Dziamski; "Methodological Problems in Examining the Crises in the Polish People's Republic" by Prof Jerzy Topolski; "Socialist Industrialization and the Problem of Deformation in the Socioeconomic Development of Poland Between 1950 and 1980" by Prof Stanislaw Wykretowicz; "The Economic and Social conditions Behind the Crises in Poland" by Dr Kazimierz Orzel; and "National Agreement as a Way To Overcome the Crisis" by Dr Josef Cegla. A lively discussion took place on the above-mentioned reports. The talks end on Saturday.

WORK OF MARXISM-LENINISM INSTITUTE EXPLAINED

LD211010 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP) -- The Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism and Leninism concerns itself with theoretical problems of socialist construction, the theory of the party, and the socio-economic policy of the Polish United Workers Party, Professor Jerzy Wiatr, director of the Warsaw-based institute has told a PAP reporter.

The institute, as part of the PUWP ideological and theoretical front, together with the party is working on the internal revival of the party and its strengthening on the basis of Marxism and Leninism. Almost everybody is agreed now that, beside other causes, the crisis now being experienced by Poland has its roots in the neglect and disregard of ideological and theoretical work in the party and, also, in the society as a whole. A communist party guiding the construction of socialism cannot neglect its intellectual and ideological image. In the past, there were plentiful examples in the party where authentic theoretical and intellectual work was replaced by tendentious propaganda embellishing and glorifying the then practice, said Professor Wiatr.

The party leadership, continued the professor, expects us to provide original answers to complex questions. There are no questions where the answer would lie ready at hand, but we are searching for a groundwork on which to base well-considered and most accurate decisions.

A number of expert reports covered problems of trade unions, the to date activity of the trade union movement, the possible future variants of that movement, as well as the attitude of the individual social groups to these variants. One element of the reports we produce is analysis of the state of public opinion or its essential segments towards one problem or another. The most recent analyses concerned implementation of the idea of national accord, prospects for the front of agreement and activity of the civil rebirth committees. Moreover, we are working on topics connected with the role of the church and its relations with the state and the party.

The institute also carries out analyses of the universal rights and national requirements conditioning socialist construction, questions of egalitarism and social justice, as well as transformations of the political system. Our political system is bound to evolve, obviously as a socialist system based on the ideological assumptions of the teaching of Marx and Engels, but dynamic enough to adapt to the transformations occurring in the society and its economy.

The institute also took up a series of studies to try to explain the sources of social conflicts occurring in People's Poland and is contributing to the drafting of a long-term programme of the party's activity, said Professor Wiatr in conclusion.

TRIAL OF FORMER OFFICIALS RESUMES IN ZAMOSC

LD241822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The trial of four local former top officials continued at the voivodship court in Zamosc today. They are Stanislaw Juraszek, former voivoda; Tadeusz Dymterko, also a former voivoda; Edward Drazek, former deputy voivoda; and Jan Piskorski, former mayor of Samosc. The act of indictment accuses them, while they occupied leading posts in the state administration, of overstepping their authority and failing to fulfill their duties and issuing a series of decisions regarding the finishing and equipping above the normal level of a certain number of private dwellings in Zamosc, financed from state resources.

Trial of KPN Leaders

LD241646 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May (PAP) -- The Warsaw district military court has ended the hearings of the defendants in the trial of leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN). About 50 witnesses are expected to make depositions in further court proceedings.

MILITARY COURTS CONTINUE TRIALS, SENTENCINGS

AU241350 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Sentences for Crimes Against the Public Order"]

[Text] On 17 May the Silesian military district court in Wroclaw dealt summarily with the case in which an illegal information bulletin pertaining to the temporary coordinating committee of Solidarity's Silesia-Dabrowa chapter had been published and distributed, and sentenced the following: Edward Rewinski, aged 28 and a miner at the "Miechowice" coalmine in Bytom, and Andrzej Bachor, aged 30, a laborer at the artisans' service cooperative in Bytom and a former member of the Solidarity interfactory founding committee's editorial staff, were both sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 5 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years; Maciej Jasinski, aged 26 and an electrocardiological technician at the miners' health center in Bytom, and Teresa Chlebik, aged 30 and an elementary school teacher in Siemanowice, were both sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years 6 months plus loss of civic rights for 3 years; Jozef Galazka, aged 31 and former chairman of Solidarity's factory committee at the building combine in Bytom, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 2 years 5 months; Natalia Mazurkiewicz, aged 26 and unemployed, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 2 years, conditionally suspended for 5 years, plus a fine of Z20,000; and Robert Skrabski, aged 17 and a pupil at the second college of general education in Bytom, Marek Kinczyk, aged 18 and a pupil in the fourth level of the above school, and Grazyna Wnuk, aged 17 and a pupil in the second level of the above school, were each sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 1 year, conditionally suspended for 3 years, and at the same time bound over to the care of the custodian.

On 17 May the Warsaw military district court dealt summarily with the case in which leaflets with contents that insult the system and executive bodies of the Polish People's Republic were distributed on the premises of the voivodship general hospital in Krosno and sentenced Jan Zywiec, aged 55 and a medical technician at the above hospital, to deprivation of freedom for 4 years plus loss of civic rights for 3 years.

On the same day the same court dealt summarily with the case in which leaflets containing false information likely to cause public unrest were displayed in public places in Kanczuga and sentenced Helena Sopel, aged 30 and a teacher in a professional training school under the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry in Jastrzebie Zdroj, to deprivation of freedom for 5 years plus loss of civic rights for 4 years, and Romuald Sokolowski, aged 31 and employed at the chipboard plant in Suwalki, to deprivation of freedom for 3 years plus loss of civic rights for 3 years.

DEPUTY PREMIER CITED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM251231 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 12 May 82 pp 1-2

["Rym" report: "We Have Slowly Moved Forward"]

[Text] Deputy Premier and Council of Ministers Economic Committee Chairman Janusz Obodowski was in Wroclaw yesterday. During the morning he met with managers and party organization secretaries from the voivodship's leading industrual enterprises at the PZPR voivodship committee premises. Later he visited the railroaders from the Lower Silesian state railroads region. Problems relating to the economic reform and the current social, economic and political situation in the country were the main subjects of discussion at both meetings.

As during many previous public discussions, the deputy premier was "brutally frank and did not beat about the bush," this reporter was told by a participant in the railroaders' meeting who was obviously pleased with the number of facts and arguments which Janusz Obodowski "did not blur by oratorically playing on words as politicians usually do." What was less pleasing was the analysis of our present reality -- which, after all, is far from clear -- performed by a leading representative of the government.

The deputy premier stated that our standard of living has dropped 25 percent, approxmiately back to the 1972-1973 level.

This is indicated by two evaluations made independently of each other by Minister Krasinski and the Main Statistical Office. Our enemies have accused us of starving the nation but, after all, there was no extreme poverty at that time. In fact, in certain voivodships, some 10-15 percent of meat coupons are not utilized. However, if we look at that phenomenon closer we will see that only farmer-workers [chlopci-robotnicy] do not buy meat. They themselves have reached the conclusion that it does not pay them to buy meat from stores because it is cheaper to breed a pig oneself or in cooperation with a neighbor. We have brought about a situation in which some of the millions of small, unproductive farms extant have already begun to produce something, at least for their own use, whereas in the past, Janusz Obodowski stated, three government teams failed to resolve that very problem.

About the economic reform -- it is obviously bound to have an economic aspect and this is why it is very difficult to implement it in a crisis situation. However, the reform has also a social and a political aspect. It was announced at the ninth congress and the entire community pinned and does pin great hopes on it. So it could not be postponed despite everything.

About the financial situation -- the government has asked the Polish National Bank for a Z200 billion loan. In fact, this operation will increase the inflation gap which it will become possible to close only when production increases. We now have a huge budget deficit but our expenditure can be reduced no further. The government has been meeting its obligations but it is out of the question that we should yield to any further pressures with respect to wage increases. Wages must be earned in enterprises! True, I could order even 100-percent wage increases today, but tomorrow I would have to ask Krasinski to increase prices 100 percent and what would be the result of all this? We would merely add to the inflation spiral....

About foreign debts -- of the $25.5 billion which we have borrowed, we consumed 38 percent. More than 20 percent represents interest and only 30 percent of credits have been spent on investments, licences and technology. Credit "lines" have have now been blocked for political reasons and nearly our entire foreign trade is based on cash transactions. We have paid last year's interest but have made no further payments since 1 April.

About the general situation as discussed at the railroaders' meeting -- you can observe the state of the economy through the prism of railroads and power stations. Freightage has increased and so has power consumption. Judging from this, we can say that we have moved forward slightly. We have begun to emerge from a ghastly hole. March was better than February, and April was better than March. I believe that we have a chance of taking off more decidedly as early as during the second half of the year. Much will depend on the situation in the agricultural sector which it is still impossible to foresee.

About food -- it seems that we have already achieved control over the food market with the exception of bread which is made from Canadian grain. One thing is certain -- any increase in the amount of meat for sale on the market in the coming years is out of the question....

About the strike at locomotive works in the fall of 1980 -- it was a distressing experience for me. The hunger strike was unnecessary. Despite this, however, it turned out that railroaders belonged to one of the most sensible groups of workers. At that time I came to an understanding with them and signed an agreement. I have come here today to ask how that agreement is being implemented by the transportation department. It would be bad if something was not quite.... After all, I did not sign that agreement merely with the people who were then present in the club room. I said then and repeat it now that I signed it with all railroaders....

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski listened attentively to views expressed by managers and party organization secretaries. He answered many questions. He agreed, among other things, with the view that wage funds and not average wages should serve as a criterion for the imposition of additional taxes on enterprises because this will be conducive to a rationalization of manpower and an increase in labor productivity.

During the Wroclaw meetings, Janusz Obodowski was accompanied by the voivodship's representatives, including brigade Gen Kazimierz STEC, representative of the National Defense Committee and voivoda, Janusz Owczarek. Voivodship committee secretaries Marian Mazur and Tadeusz Kramarz were also present at the PZPR voivodship committee meeting and Deputy Transportation Minister Janusz Glowacki was present at the meeting which took place at the regional premises of the Lower Silesian state railroads.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH ANALYZES DECLINE OF METALLURGY

AU241902 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Marek Ryczkowski article: "In Sejm Committees -- Metallurgical Plants Forced to Their Knees"]

[Excerpts] The members of the Sejm committee for heavy engineering industry and metallurgy have discussed the current state of Polish metallurgy and the lines of its development up to 1990. The issue is interesting as such because the effectiveness of the measures to extricate that branch of industry from its acute crisis will determine the favorable future not only of mechanization, shipyards and agriculture, but also the entire economy. The fragmentary information issued by Minister Zbigniew Szalajda's office has not been able to comprehensively evaluate the engineering and metallurgy situation, which are the prime suppliers for a decisive majority of the enterprises of all branches. Only the materials presented to the Sejm by Deputy Antoni Seta (PZPR member for Sosnowiec) help one honestly to realize the extent of the horror of the crisis consequences to which the iron and steel industry and other metallurgical industries, as well as the industry of refractory materials, have been subjected. These materials were produced on the strength of the visits of committee members to a number of foundries, metallic ore mines and combines, supplemented by the findings of the control checks carried out by the supreme chamber of control and reinforced by the data supplied by the ministry of metallurgy and engineering industry.

Up to 1970 the production of our foundries was able to fully meet domestic needs, but a gap began to be created as early as the first period of the construction of the "second Poland" when the average demand for steel, metal plates and casts increased twice as fast as the domestic ability to meet it. It is enough to state that we use 10 percent more energy than Czechoslovakia and 20 percent more energy than the FRG and Britain to produce 1 ton of steel. Moreover, between 40 and 70 percent of our metallurgical work forces work under inadmissible working conditions.

Inadequate investments, devastation and archaic production technologies are some of the reasons young people are almost completely disinterested in metallurgy work. Bad working conditions go hand in hand with such an anti-incentives as extraordinarily low wages. Comparative data show that even a few years ago the average wages of metallurgical workers amounted to about 75 percent of miners' wages. This difference has increased drastically: Miners earn more than twice as much as metallurgical workers. This gives rise to conflicts generally and in the mining-metallurgical combines (lead, zinc and cooper), in which wages, in particular, divide the work forces into better and worse workers. These are a few of the reasons that some 10,000 workers abandoned metallurgy last year. The situation would have been worse but for the special rules of martial law, because it is common knowledge that if the 13 December decree were suspended some 3,000 workers would flee from the Lenin foundry. That is why the Sejm deputies have proposed that metallurgical workers should be paid 80-85 percent of miners' wages, which is a ratio observed worldwide.

The turnover of manpower and bad working conditions are simple consequences of inadequate investments. The technological gap is increasing. One may be shocked, but... The economic reform is the reason for that negative manifestation. The proposed investment program should cost Z330 billion (in 1978 prices), but the difficulty is to obtain this money. The economic reform, its requirement that plants must finance themselves and the increase of supply prices in metallurgy have created a veritable revolution. The increase in supply prices has been responsible for the fact that the activity of a large number of plants -- two combines and 11 plants -- is incurring a deficit.

The valid cost-price relations make it unprofitable to produce steel, zinc, lead and aluminum. As for copper, it is almost unprofitable. As a result, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry has no resources of its own to pay for overhauls and modernization, to construct installations and to protect the environment. From the viewpoint of the economic reform it will be quite feasible for the Polish National Bank to block all credits and then to propose that, for example, the unprofitable Bobrek metallurgical plant should be closed.

The Sejm deputies' discussion has not only deepened, through its factuality, the bitterness of the situation in hand, but -- and this is important -- has produced a number of worthy constructive proposals. The economy in its present shape will not be able to extricate itself from the crisis without metallurgy, the rehabilitation of which serves only the country's vital interests. Hence all organizational changes (merging unprofitable plants with highly profitable ones) or the proposal that a metallurgical office should be set up must be carefully examined by the appropriate bodies.

LATE REPORTS FROM 26 MAY SEJM PLENARY SESSION

New Deputies, Economic Report

LD261050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Good morning ladies and gentlemen. The Sejm plenary session, the 22d session in the present term of office of our parliament, began an hour ago. Members of the Council of State, including Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the council, have filled the Council of State benches. On the government benches Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, is seated surrounded by members of the Cabinet. The press, diplomatic and public galleries are full as always.

The session was opened by the marshal, Stanislaw Gucwa, who proposed that the agenda be extended by two points: changes in the composition of the Council of State and in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

Next, Deputy Bernard Roskiewicz delivered a report of the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the filling of expired deputies' mandates in electoral districts No 1 of the Warsaw city center and No 9 in Andrychow. Piotr Ksawery Ozieblo, employee at the school and pedagogical publishing house in Warsaw; Alfred Urbaniuk, engineer-forester, and Jan (Kij), engineer-architect from Andrychow and Wadowice, respectively, have been appointed deputies for these districts. The new deputies took their oath.

The second point on the agenda was then dealt with: the first reading of the budget bill for the current year and the government report on the country's economic situation in the first quarter, report on the country's economic situation in the first quarter, and forecasts of economic processes for the second 6-month period.

In this part, which has been awaited with much interest, the first to take the floor was Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission. He recalled at the outset that the preliminary assumptions of the plan for this year, presented to the House in December last year, assumed three variants: maintaining current industrial production, its possible fall by a further 10 percent, or -- let us recall it was a shadow of a hope -- a growth in production by 5 percent.

Deputy Premier Madej next described the trends in our economy. These trends are most favorable in the coal industry. A certain enlivening can be noted in other extraction industries: copper, zink, lead, silver and sulphur. There is a chance here, the deputy premier said, for making up quickly [words indistinct]. Less favorable symptoms can be observed in the processing industries. Relatively better results have been attained in the fruit, vegetable and potato industries. The production of rolled goods is rising. Other industries, are still painfully affected by the shortages of raw materials and semimanufactured articles.

All in all, production in the processing industry has dropped by a further 13 percent in comparison with last year, although good results in the coal and other mining industries have reduced the global percentage of the drop in comparison with last year to 8 percent. A drastic reduction of imports from Western countries will be partly made up for by a considerable increase in deliveries from socialist countries, something which will take place as a result of the recent friendly visits of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria. Deputy Premier Madej presented other measures which the government is proposing to overcome the crisis.

Next, exactly 10 minutes ago, Minister of Finance Marian Krzak took the floor.

1981-82 State Budgets

LD261216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 May 82

[Excerpts] A report on the implementation of the state budget last year and on the budget proposal for the current year was delivered by Minister of Finance Marian Krzak. Marian Krzak stressed that negative phenomena in the form of wage increases without cover in the value of production, excessive investment projects in the past year, difficulties in balance of payments and anarchic phenomena in the economy affected the structure and scale of budget expenditure last year. Thanks to the efforts of the government, the budget deficit last year, projected as Z217 billion, was reduced by nearly a half. The most serious problem was the considerable excess of enterprises' costs over their revenue.

The banks financed their activity with credits, and this necessitated the issue of vast sums of money. Simultaneously, budget expenditures for social and cultural purposes were unprecedentedly dynamic. The high level of expenditures, the minister of finance stressed, reflects the social policy of our state which, despite the crisis, does not restrict social (?programs) and does not reduce benefits for schools, hospitals, culture, and so forth. However, this process cannot be extended endlessly, he stated.

The speaker then described the conditions in which this year's state budget was created. He stated, among other things, that the entire structure of the budget should take account of the price changes and the consequences of the economic reform. The nominal increase in the budget amounts to approximately 78 percent. A deficit still exists. It amounts to Z368 billion with all the negative consequences this entails. Expenditure on national issues and on compensation has increased significantly.

Next, the Sejm marshal, Stanislaw Gucwa, submitted the suggestion put forward by the convent of elders that no discussion be started today and that the draft budget be submitted to the relevant Sejm commission for examination. Until the budget is adopted the government will act in line with the provisions of the budget bill. The deputies agreed to this proposal.

A 30-minute break has been announced in the session. The break will end in about 20 minutes.

CEAUSESCU MEETS YASIR 'ARAFAT IN DAMASCUS

AU260835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 26 May (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, met Yasir 'Arafat, president of the PLO Executive Committee, in Damascus.

The RCP secretary general and the president of the PLO Executive Committee expressed special satisfaction at meeting again and at continuing the dialogue on bilateral and international problems of joint interest. In the framework the sides highlighted the good relations of tight friendship, solidarity and collaboration existing between the RCP and the PLO. At the same time they reasserted the joint wish to develop these relations to mutual interest, to the interest of the cause of peace, collaboration and progress worldwide.

President Yasir 'Arafat addressed warm thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the consistent stand of Romania, of the Romanian head of state himself, in support of the just cause of the Palestinian people, for the implementation of its right to self-dependence, for the creation of an independent state of their own.

During that talk the sides also exchanged widely opinions on certain topical aspects of the international life, particularly related to the developments in the Middle East, to the way of achieving a just, lasting peace in the zone.

The RCP secretary general highlighted on the occasion too, the need for a global, peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, conducive to the setting in of a just, lasting peace in the region, grounded on the unconditioned withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, the solutioning of the Palestinian people's issue, on grounds of its right to self-determination, to return to its homes, to set up an independent Palestinian state where it could organize its life freely, according to its legitimate national rights.

Once again the need was stressed for action to be taken for organizing an international conference, under the UN aegis, to be participated in by all interested countries, inclusive of the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the resolve of the RCP and of the Romanian state to further support fully the just cause of the Palestinian people, for the setting in of a lasting peace in the Middle East. The interview passed in a warm cordial atmosphere of friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SWEDISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU241626 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Per-Bertil Northman Kollberg who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to our country.

Presenting his credentials, the Swedish ambassador extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf and the Swedish Government, as well as wishes for prosperity to Romania and the Romanian people. In his speech the ambassador stressed the traditional friendship between Romania and Sweden and fruitful cooperation between the peoples and governments of the two countries. He also stressed the special contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Sweden made to strengthening and deepening those relations. He also expressed words of great appreciation for Romania's achievements since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is the country's leader, for the activity carried out by the head of the Romanian state in the international arena and the Swedish Government's satisfaction with cooperation between the two countries in promoting world peace and the independence of all nations, and he voiced the desire to continue that cooperation.

Receiving the credentials, the president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressed thanks for the greetings and, in turn, conveyed warm wishes for good health and happiness to His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Swedish people.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state pointed out that there exist all necessary conditions so that relations between Romania and Sweden, which are based on the principles of international law, will continue to develop even more in their mutual interest and that of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

"I also value," the speaker stated in his speech, "that our countries will develop an even broader cooperation in the international arena to stop the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war, to achieve disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, and to conclude the Madrid meeting with positive results and to resume and develop the policy of detente, of independence and peace."

The speaker also expressed Romania's desire to make its entire contribution to the upcoming special UN session devoted to disarmament, to take decisions that will be fully in keeping with peoples' expectations for stopping the arms race policy and living in a world without arms and without wars.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the Swedish ambassador, Per-Bertil Northman Kollberg.

BUCHAREST MAYOR MEETS AMMAN COUNTERPART

AU241802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 24 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 24, Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, mayor-general of the capital, had an interview with (Isam al-Ajlowni), mayor of Amman, who heads a delegation on a Romanian visit.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations existing between Romania and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and exchanged information on the economic, sociocultural and urban activity unfolded by the two municipalities. The mutual wish was also expressed to establish direct links of friendship between the two capital cities.

DELEGATES ADDRESS SAWPY CONFERENCE SESSION

LD242220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Following Marin Cetinic's introductory speech at the SAWPY Federal Conference session, the first to ask to speak was Janko Todorovski, a delegate from Macedonia. He stressed that one can see from the report on the work of the socialist alliance in the past period that this organization has been very active. Particular attention was paid to the development of good-neighborly relations with neighboring countries. Republics and provinces have been particularly active, Todorovski said. He stressed, however, that within the framework of the aspiration to develop good relations with all neighboring countries, Macedonia pays particular attention to the protection of the rights of the Macedonia national minority in Bulgaria, Macedonians in all neighboring countries have no acquired the rights which other minorities in our country enjoy and which our minorities and other nationalities have for instance, in Italy or Austria. Therefore, our entire community must commit itself to ensure that the Macedonian national minority achieves its rights, Janko Todorovski said.

Branko Lazic advocated further concretization of the SAWPY Federal Conference activity and of the activity of its organs and other forms of activity. It will be necessary, Branko Lazic stressed, to constantly analyze the implementation of the conclusions which are adopted by the SAWPY Federal Conference. Questions linked with the work of delegates, delegations and delegate assemblies too must have a more pronounced place in the program of our activity. The significant issues with which the socialist alliance must concern itself in the next period, according to Branko Lazic, include the program of the development of the agricultural complex. On this problem too many conclusions have been adopted, but few have been implemented. Not enough account have been taken of the altered structure of the village and rural population, and thus the ambitious plans, resting precisely on individual farmers, cannot be implemented.

Milan Rakas objected that the orientation program of the work of the SAWPY Federal Conference separates the social problems from the economic ones though they represent a whole, and only thus is it possible to resolve them. Ivan Lapajne stressed that the federal conference has often enough dealt with the economic problems, and that it has adopted relevant attitudes and made assessments on these problems. Therefore, we too must now speak of the difficult situation of our economy and take upon ourselves part of the responsibility for such a situation, he said. If we adopt conclusions on the economic problems we must insist that they also be implemented. It is not a rare occurrence for the Yugoslav Assembly and the Federal Executive Council to totally neglect our proposals and suggestions when particular controversial issues are being coordinated. Perhaps this is the reason for the too lengthy negotiations on the coordination of some legislation, Lapajne said.

Stjepan Blazekovic objected that the SAWPY Federal Conference in its program does not pay more attention to our workers temporarily working abroad. This obligation also stems from the information according to which over 1 million of our workers are working abroad and many of them are seeking a change in their citizenship. We cannot be indifferent to the information, Blazekovic said, that only for 2,000 children of our workers abroad have we organized preschool tuition in their mother tongue while there are over 90,000 children who attend tuition in the language of the country in which they live. It is an indisputable fact that our society is making considerable efforts to help our workers who work abroad, but omissions of this kind completely devalue them. The delegates were then informed that Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenia and Vojvodina have appointed new members of the Federal Conference Presidium. They are Aleksandar Grlickov, Muhamed Berberovic, Majan Rozic and Jovan Dejanovic.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CONGRESS RESOLUTION

LD201900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Explaining the resolution of the Eighth Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Congress, Hamdija Pozderac first noted that the draft of this document is the result of several months' work in the Commission for the Preparation of the Resolution. A large number of sociopolitical workers, members of League of Communists organs in the republic and in the municipalities and public and scientific workers have taken part in this work. The basic characteristics of all the suggestions and proposals is that the stronger emphasis should be laid on the contribution by and importance of the integration factors in the political system of socialist self-management, and especially on the strengthening of socialist togetherness which links all the nations and nationalities together, that the orientation toward the building of the constitutional position of the basic organizations of associated labor and of their income-based association throughout the unified Yugoslav economic area should be expressed in a resolute manner, and that there should be resolute activity toward establishing the workers' control over the entire system of income and social reproduction, toward effecting speedier changes in the realization of the attitudes on rewarding production and creative work more adequately, and toward finding speedier solutions to the problems of employment, especially of young people and skilled cadres, and so forth.

In terms of its contents and the manner of defining the tasks in the next period, the text of the resolution is basically in keeping with a congress of continuity, Hamdija Pozderac stressed, and said that proceeding from the already established overall programmatic orientations and Tito's messages and visions, the resolution calls for even more resolute ideopolitical action in the further development of socialist self-management and the liberation of labor and man.

The essence of our ideological and political struggle in the next period lies in the further and fuller conditions in which income and total reproduction are genuinely controlled by those who create income, which is to say workers in associated labor.

The reason for this is the very slow arrival at the constitutional orientation by which workers in the basic organization of associated labor should make decisions on and exercise control over the entire income in all the forms of association. The basic cause of this lies in the fact that we have been insufficiently resolute in implementing the existing systemic solutions and that we have been slow in elaborating and improving the price policy system and the credit-monetary, banking and foreign exchange systems from the point of view of consolidating the position occupied by workers in the basic organization of associated labor, in the economic system and in economic policy where the direct influence of associated labor is still small, while the influence exercised by state organs and factors outside the economy is too pronounced. This is reflected negatively in the overall social situation, including the development of the delegate and political system as a whole.

Furthermore, the development of self-managing relations in the basic organizations of associated labor is taking place while opposing paths are being followed by labor and by the organization of management and administration. In many basic organizations of associated labor the balance of power and forces is unable to ensure the domination of those interests which are based on the strengthening of the role and position of workers on the basis of distribution according to the work done and on an increase in productivity and income on this basis. Owing to inadequate association, or due to formal organization, the majority of functions in a large number of working and composite organizations of associated labor are concentrated in the hands of a small number of people which hinders initiative and prevents workers from exercising a direct influence on decisionmaking.

Trends toward state-property and group-property relations tend to grow stronger in such conditions and relations, which in turn contributes to the increase in state interventionism and bureaucratic-technocratic usurpation of economic power and decisionmaking on income and the use of surplus labor. This is why the pooling of labor and resources is lagging behind and why there is a decline in economic activity. This, likewise, weakens the influence of the economic laws and creates scope for the intensification of etatism and autarchic development, and exercises a more powerful influence which favors economic isolationism in the market behind republican, provincial, regional and municipal borders and behind the borders of the organizations of associated labor. This not only hinders self-managing association and integration in our economy, but also weakens the unity of the working class.

Consequently, Pozderac stressed, ideopolitical activity should be channelled toward the more resolute realization of the constitutional concept of the basic organization of associated labor, toward achieving deeper changes in the use of surplus value, toward decisionmaking on investments in favor of associated labor, and toward achieving more radical changes in the process of self-managing interest-based organization and free exchange of labor. Likewise, it is essential to keep a critical eye on the work of the organs and institutions of the political system at all levels, especially the organs in the socio-political communities and management organs in the organizations of associated labor, and monitor their contribution to the processes of the free pooling of labor and resources. This is necessary primarily because their work is one of the main sources of the difficulties which hinder the more successful development of these processes.

Practice shows, Pozderac noted, that bureaucracy, technocracy and other forces of economic power are very skillful in adapting themselves to the changes in our society, striving to maintain their dominant position in economic affairs and prevent more rapid changes in the foundations of society. This is why the struggle to strip the state of economic power is a bitter, hard and gradual one. We can freely say that we now find ourselves in an even more delicate and complex situation because etatism is again growing considerably and manifesting itself over a very broad range, either in its unitarist-centralist form or in the form of decentralized etatism whose mainstay is in the republics, provinces, regions and organizations of associated labor. It is nonsensical to compare federal etatism with republican, provincial or any other etatism in order to decide which is more and which is less dangerous, Pozderac said. He stressed: They are all equally unacceptable in terms of our self-managing democratic development and the free development of every one of our nations and nationalities. Just as federal etatism is a potential stumbling block in national relations and the development of socialist self-management, so the republican and provincial and any other forms of etatism are completely identical with it in view of the multinational structure of every one of our republics and provinces.

They block the genuine class and national emancipation of every people in particular, and of all of them together, and they do this by declaring their own partial interests to be the interests of all and viewing them in extremely absolute terms, at times to the extent of failing to draw a distinction between the socialist-workers' state and the nation, and of seeing the socialist state in absolute terms and identifying it with a particular nation. In our conditions this is both theoretically and practically untenable because it restricts both state and national development to within the framework of bourgeois policy and the ideas of the representational state and the ruling nation, without the working class and without associated labor. All this shows, Hamdija Pozderac went on, that the process of self-managing transformation of the state is a very complex one. Owing to this, the further building of our socialist self-managing system and, within that framework, the ideopolitical activity of the organized socialist forces must be aimed at reducing the role of the state to a historically predetermined level and degree of effectiveness in the realization of the interests of the working class.

It goes without saying, he said, that in the course of this it must always be borne in mind that the breadth of self-management does not represent a denial of the need for those functions of the state which are necessary at the present stage of development of our revolution. Pozderac went on to talk about tasks relating to the implementation of the economic stabilization policy as the basic precondition of our more rapid socioeconomic development, emphasizing that despite intensive political activity we have still not succeeded in changing some unfavorable economic tendencies. The aims and tasks set out in the ideo-political basis and social plan for the development of the republic for 1981-1985 period, which are based on the economic stabilization policy, have not been carried out fully, he said.

We need much greater responsibility and more direct involvement by communists and by all subjective factors in carrying out the agreed policy. Without a change in behavior and in the attitude toward work and the disposal of social resources at every workplace, as well as greater feeling of responsibility for carrying out the established tasks, our orientations will remain only on paper. Therefore, the struggle for economic stabilization must take on an even broader scope and grow into an all-people's political, work and creative movement from which no one can be excepted or remain on the sidelines, so that the burden of stabilization must be borne equitably by all. The current economic situation in our republic requires the adoption of solutions which will ensure the optimum development policy, together with the most rational possible business activity and effective use of all production capacities, natural raw materials and cadre potential at our disposal. The time has passed when dynamic growth in production can rely mainly on the domestic market, high levels of investments and other forms of consumption, high levels of imports, credits and so forth.

There is no more room for the lack of coordination between production and consumption to be overcome by inflationary financing and indebtedness abroad. The decisive factors of development have become productivity, organization and the structure of the economy, its association and linking on the Yugoslav market ensuring an increase in exports, especially to the convertible region, and the bringing of imports into rational and realistic limits, as well as the strengthening of other qualitative factors of economic activity. The whole of our political action and economic policy at all levels must be subordinated to this. Unless we are resolute in this -- if we continue to tolerate shortcomings in investment, unjustified price rises, the violation of agreed proportions in distribution and other phenomena opposed to the policy of economic stabilization -- all this will seriously violate the unity of the working class and its trust in the League of Communists and its organs.

The League of Communists must lead the action toward the effective resolution of economic problems. These are practical questions, but at the same time they are also vital questions for working people and the working class. The League of Communists must fight unsparingly and everywhere to solve them effectively. I emphasize this in particular, Pozderac said, because in the League of Communists and other subjective forces of society the feeling for specific work is being lost, and verbalism and formalism, a phraseology whose concepts have lost content and carry out suitable communication only within political circles, are present. There is a prevailing attitude that the less prepared we are to confront real life and take certain specific revolutionary steps to solve the existing situation, the more words we need. I might call this an inflation of words to interpret this situation and explain why we are deciding, or why we are not deciding. Such political language becomes incomprehensible in a language of specific practice, a language of life which everyone can understand. This must be the basic slogan in our future action.

Speaking about tasks in continued socioeconomic development, Pozderac emphasized that through increased ideopolitical action we need to ensure the continued process of the redistribution of income in favor of strengthening the material base of production work. This assumes a more consistent distribution in favor of labor, and a more favorable position for and better stimulation of production and creative work. This is all the more urgent because the level of development achieved in Bosnia and Hercegovina is such that further development depends increasingly on qualitative factors of economic activity and greater reliance on qualified expert and scientific and research work.

The specific situation also requires all-people's action and considerably greater effort with a view to opening up prospects for more rapid employment, in particular of young expert cadres. In this connection it is of great significance that we bring education quickly into line with the needs of associated labor and of society as a whole. In the past period, Pozderac assessed, despite measures taken by the whole community, there has not been a reduction in the relative differences in the level of Bosnia-Hercegovina's development compared to the average level of the country's development, and this is an essential condition for the strengthening of the material base of equality between the nations and nationalities and republics and provinces in the Yugoslav Federation.

This demands that in the coming period we seek greater reliance for our own development in our own strengths, in the self-management pooling of labor and resources and in the most rational possible use of production and economic resources, as well as of human potential.

However, in conditions in which there are very significant differences in the realization of one's own resources for reproduction, it is clear that for a long time yet the economically insufficiently developed areas, including our own republic, will not be able, despite all our efforts, to ensure a tempo of development which will enable a reduction in differences in the level of economic development without extra accumulation. That is why in the coming period this essential question of relations in the federation must be solved through associated labor and through the more rapid pooling of labor and resources in the unified Yugoslav market. We must insist that extra accumulation from the developed regions to the insufficiently developed regions must be achieved through the pooling of labor and resources, for in this way we shall be able to agree more easily at the federation level, and at the same time ensure a more rational division of labor and prevent the development of parallel capacities.

Pozderac recalled that the resolution emphasizes in particular the need for the consistent realization of the self-management concept of intranational relations in Bosnia and Hercegovina and the whole of the country, as well as the need for the resolute prevention of every attempt to violate national equality. In this connection, in the ideopolitical struggle against natinalism, the League of Communists must constantly affirm and emphasize the class essence of national relations, and the dialectical unity of the class issue and the national issue as the basis of community between our nations and nationalities.

We need to emphasize this in particular because in recent times there have been attempts to impose viewpoints to the effect that nationalism is a typically defensive ideological and political phenomenon and that a certain level of nationalism arises as a consequence of the behavior of others, and not that it is the class and political expression of the interests of the remnants of the class enemy, and of anti-self-management and antisocialist forces which is being formed in a certain environment. Today, for example, some individuals, even in political life, consider that Muslim, Serbian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Slovene and Macedonian nationalism arose as a reaction to Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Individuals even consider that nationalism and chauvinism in Bosnia and Hercegovina come from outside, from Serbia, Croatia and so forth. They forget that in the current conditions of the development of socialism and socialist self-management social relations in various forms of nationalism there are hidden political tendencies. This is, after all, confirmed by the experiences from our past, and also by the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo which take place under nationalistic and irredentist slogans.

Nationalism arises as a direct consequence of the development of self-management being blocked and of changing relations in society in favor of the working class and working people on the one hand, and on the other hand, of etatism and an emphasis on the power of the state (as a rule the national state) being the form and platform of a political approach and the potential basis for the realization of national hegemony.

When we speak about the struggle against nationalism and chauvinism we must distinguish between nationalism and the need for the continued national affirmation of every nation and nationality and of all of them together. Even with regard to the counterrevolution in Kosovo we must distinguish between Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and the need for the continued affirmation of the Albanian nationality and all other nations and nationalities living in Kosovo. This is the Alpha and Omega of our life, our socialist community and our path to the future along Tito's path.

Therefore, Majija Pozderac said, we should not confuse patriotism and demands for one's own national emancipation with nationalism, and we must not confuse unitarism with unity, or internationalism with the denial of national features. There is not, nor can there be, a struggle for unity and Yugoslavism in the sense of belonging to the Yugoslav community of equal peoples, if this is an attempt to revive unitaristic concepts of the organization of society. But similarly, the struggle for greater autonomy for republics and provinces and for their greater participation in agreement-making on all vital questions at the level of the federation, as well as for their increased responsibility for the functioning of federal institutions is not and cannot be the revival of separatism leading to the weakening and division of our Yugoslav community. These differentiations are necessary, for in our multinational community they have their own essential ideo-political and social dimension.

Podzerac went on to dwell on claims of an alleged firm-handed policy in Bosnia and Hercegovina, which are launched mainly outside Bosnia and Hercegovina. The question which poses itself, he said, is how those who are not in Bosnia and Hercegovina, who do not directly share the destiny of its working class and of the nations and nationalities which live in it and work hard to achieve the goals of our Yugoslav socialist revolution, can know this and on the basis of what arguments they can draw such conclusions.

Bosnia and Hercegovina are open, as are all our other republics and provinces, to every critical approach from any quarter as long as it shows a constructive attitude to their further development and, thereby, that of the whole of our community. Such criticism is welcome because it helps to change things and move them forward and there can never be enough of it.

However, the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina is closed to all those who want to question its Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] and Titoist character. We shall wage an uncompromising struggle against any attempts, in whatever form they manifest themselves, to return Bosnia and Hercegovina to the pre-AVNOJ situation, and to disturb the brotherhood, unity and equality of its nations and nationalities, even if people describe this as a firm-handed policy.

In the final part of his long expose, Pozderac spoke about the action of the League of Communists. He said that the effectiveness of the work of the League of Communists and of other subjective forces in the political system will continue to be assessed on the basis of how much and what change has been achieved in self-managing practice, to what extent socioeconomic relations and the delegate system has been promoted, how well the practice of self-managing agreement-seeking and social consultations is developing, and to what extent socialist ideological contents are in evidence in this action. However, Pozderac noted, the effectiveness of the activity of the League of Communists is also lower at this moment owing to the difficulties which we are encountering in realizing the role of the League of Communists in a new situation created by major changes in the organization of society, a consequence of which is the slowing down of the development of socialist self-management. It may be said that during the past period the general social conditions and delegate relations have developed and changed at a faster rate than the rate at which the League of Communists has adapted its method of work. A consequence of this is the weaker integrating capacity of the delegate system as a whole. Consequently, a method for work of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists which is in keeping with the demands concerning the development of delegate relations is a priority ideological and political question.

When I say this I am bearing in mind the fact that during the past period the League of Communists has directed its own activity and the activity of working people and self-managers in the direction of self-managing organizing in the very foundations of society, in the direction of strengthening the role played by the basic organizations of associated labor, and by the local community. This has inevitably strengthened the manifestation of awareness of the latter's own, individual, specific interests and contributed to the strengthening of the links between the League of Communists and the working people with regard to the expression of the latter's concrete interests.

However, at the same time, it has exposed itself to greater pressures caused by partial interests, empirical pragmatism and voluntarism which have dragged it away and are dragging it away from the essence of the struggle for the historical interests of the working class, all the more so since it has been less successful in promoting the methods, means and ways which ensure the active participation of working people and citizens in the building of what represents the common and general interest. In the course of this, the League of Communists restricted its own involvement in delegate relations for too long a time to the organizational and normative creation of the conditions needed for all this. Its involvement in delegate relations in the process or preparations for decisionmaking has been particularly inadequate.

This calls for efforts to promote the methods of work of all the organs of the institutions of the political system, especially delegate assemblies, with the stress laid on the creation during the preliminary procedures of the conditions needed for the organized participation of the subjective factor as the essential prerequisite for their efficient work. The aim of this is the setting in motion of the ideological and political synthesis of interests, without which the pluralism of self-managing interests is not possible, because the pluralism of self-managing interests can only function successfully if it is accompanied by the ideological process of the shaping of interests which will ensure the predominance of the interests of the working class. Consequently, the League of Communists must strive even more vigorously for the consistent implementation of the delegate system in all its forms and at all levels in order to free its components more rapidly from the statist relations and practices and cut the roots which feed nationalism.

The method of work of the League of Communists -- collective work and responsibility -- must become the central (?political) and ideological question in the realization of the role of the League of Communists. All this shows that we face many tasks with regard to the further realization of the constitutional concept of the activity of the League of Communists and the other organized social forces. It will not be amiss, Pozderac stressed, to repeat on this occasion the much quoted truth that we communists must be at the head of the whole of society's action and, by virtue of our own example, criticism and self-criticism, represent a firm support for the other socialist social forces as well. This is so because the ideopolitical influence and the political revolutionary strength of the League of Communists have never been based on its numerical strength. Its real social strength has always come and stemmed from the progressive, revolutionary and humane nature of its goals, its ideopolitical and ethical efforts and its sacrifices in the struggle for the attainment of liberty, of a better and happier life for the working people and for our nations and nationalities, Hamdija Pozderac said in conclusion.

SERBIAN LC CONGRESS POLITICAL REPORT

LD252130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 25 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- The period between the eighth and ninth congresses of the League of Communists of Serbia has been marked by the further consolidation of socialist self-management and by the growth of production forces of our society, but concurrently contradictions in our economic and social development have been aggravated. This is stressed at the beginning of the political report on the work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and on the basic characteristics of the activity of the League of Communists of Serbia between the two congresses. During this period our society passed through a dramatic development and events among which, no doubt, the most difficult was the death of Comrade Tito. Tito's departure from the political scene was viewed by the whole world as an irreparable loss. During this period the LCY also remained without Comrade Kardelj.

During this period the League of Communists of Serbia and all our society faced the counterrevolutionary attempts in Kosovo which were suppressed with the resolute action of the communists and all progressive forces in our society, although the situation in this province remains complex, the report also notes. The chapter entitled "The Implementation of the Tasks of the League of Communists of Serbia in Material and Social Development" stresses that in the field of socioeconomic relations the League of Communists of Serbia has pursued an intensive and continued activity during the past period. In so doing it worked consistently so that -- in keeping with congress orientations -- a dynamic and stable material and socioeconomic development may be brought about.

The relative stagnation of the material basis of self-management and the weakening of the influence of the workers in basic organizations of associated labor on the relations relative to the distribution of income and extended reproduction are the basic reasons for the slow development of the practice of associating labor and resources. In many environments the opposite processes occurred, that is, the tendencies of encapsulation and autarkic conduct and development in the republics, provinces and organizations of associated labor grew stronger. As a result of intensified economic difficulties during the past few years there occurred several cases of disintegration for a variety of motives in organizations of associated labor.

The chapter entitled: "The Activity of the League of Communists of Serbia in the Implementation of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" says, among other things, that the League of Communists of Serbia and all organized socialist forces between the two congresses conducted an action with a view to implementing and further improving the political system of socialist self-management.

Encouragement for the activities of all social factors on consolidating the political system was provided by Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work, responsibility and the further democratization of sociopolitical relations. The Eighth Session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia laid down the direct tasks of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists of Serbia in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative. The weight was placed on promoting the methods and substance of the work of League of Communists organizations and organs, on strengthening democratic relations in the League of Communists, and on the further ideopolitical, action, organization and personnel training of the League of Communists with a view to fulfilling the leading ideopolitical role in the delegate and political system.

The activities of the League of Communists of Serbia between the two congresses focused on the implementation and further development of the policy of national equality, brotherhood, unity and togetherness. These questions were viewed as being the essential conditions of the stability and further development of our socialist self-management community and continuity of the socialist revolution. A constant ideological and political struggle was waged against nationalism and other enemy and anti-self-management tendencies. The weight of the activity was chanelled into building self-management socioeconomic relations on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor as essential conditions for the development of intranational relations on the foundations of equality. Positive changes have been made in overall material and social development and in establishing conditions for a more even and faster development of all parts of the republic.

The ideopolitical work of League of Communists organizations and organs on consolidating the defense and security system in the republic between the two congresses was directed at preserving the achievements of the revolution and strengthening brotherhood and unity, equality, socialist construction and togetherness. The internal and external enemies, says this part of the report, stepped up their activity during this period with a view to destabilizing our country and its system and causing damage to its international status and reputation. In the wake of the events in Kosovo a growth occurred of virtually all nationalisms which fed each other. The resolve in resisting any attempt to threaten our socialist system was particularly evident in suppressing counterrevolutionary action in Kosovo. The report also notes certain shortcomings, especially in evaluating the political-security situation, in the absence of timely and organized ideopolitical actions by organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, and in an inadequate level of self-protection and defense organization. It is also noted that the functioning of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as a unified self-management, sociopolitical and state community, was made difficult by the absence of the new law on national defense and the law on social self-protection coordinated with the Constitution. This is now being overcome.

The next part of the report speaks of the activities of the League of Communists in the development of education, science, culture, physical culture and information activity. It is stressed, among other things, that the lack of coordination between education and the requirements of the associated labor is one of the causes of the increased number of unemployed people and of the difficulties encountered when employing young experts. It is also pointed out that because of poor cooperation between republican and provincial organs there unnecessary differences occurred in specific solutions, especially in educational syllabuses and programs and in the criteria for enrollment into schools of higher learning. The League of Communists of Serbia, the report says, has striven for the realiation of the principle of the free exchange of labor in the field of culture, for the freedom of creative art, for the openness of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia to one another's culture and for their openness to all the most valuable trends in world culture.

The report notes, however, that there have been examples of serious halts in the field of cultural cooperation between the republics and provinces. This cooperation should proceed along a broader front because the success of the struggle against nationalism and separatism -- and not only in culture -- depends to a great extent on the quality and breadth of this cooperation, says the report.

The part of the report dealing with physical culture notes that conditions are being created for the further democratization of physical culture and that ideological and political work has been given more prominence in the work of the social organizations concerned with physical culture. However, numerous shortcomings have also manifested themselves. These shortcomings range from the spread of professionalism and an isolationist attitude of individual environments and sporting organizations, to broader social influences, manifestations of managerism, irrational spending of funds and insufficient cooperation in the nurturing and strengthening of togetherness at republican and federal levels.

The system of information has proved itself in our society as the prerequisite for and essential factor of the development of self-managing social relations, the delegate system and socialist self-managing democracy, says the report. In this connection the report says that in recent years public information media have made significant political and democratic gains and that they are now considerably more open to the grass roots than before.

In conditions of the sharper ideological struggle in society there have also been shortcomings in the field of public information and a number of unacceptable ideological trends have manifested themselves. Due to insufficiently defined ideological criteria for the editorial policy and subjective shortcomings in a number of editorial offices, serious themes for our daily social and economic life and themes concerning political and cultural history have been approached, at times, in a superficial, irresponsible and sensationalist manner. A number of debates on economics, history, the national question, cultural heritage, art and some other questions have been conducted in an uncontrolled and improvised manner. The report says that unacceptable attitudes, opposed to a lesser or greater extent to the policy of the League of Communists, have at times been given expression during these debates.

The chapter entitled: "The Development of the League of Communists of Serbia -- Its Organizational, Ideopolitical, Action and Cadre Preparation" stresses, that the approach adopted has been to promote closer links between organs and organizations, forums and the grass roots. For the League of Communists this meant the need to apply in everyday life all those rules of political work which constitute the essence of democratic centralism.

This part of the report deals in detail with the forms of organization and manner of activity of the League of Communists, the basic and municipal organizations, joint activity, work of the League of Communists at the universities, intermunicipal conferences of the League of Communists and the organizations of the League of Communists of Belgrade, ideopolitical training and Marxist education. Also mentioned are the results achieved by the Marxist Center of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the results achieved in the field of cadre policy, as well as extensive data on the class and social structure of the League of Communists of Serbia. The League of Communists of Serbia has 907,000 Members on the eve of the congress. The report stresses that workers represent the most numerous social grouping and account for 32 percent of allthe members. A total of 231,000 new members have been admitted since the last congress. The highest rate of admission was recorded in 1980, at the time of Comrade Tito's illness and death.

A separate chapter of the political report is devoted to the struggle of the League of Communists against the counterrevolutionary action in Kosovo.

Apart from noting that the "political platform of the LCY for the action of the organized socialist forces aimed at further consolidating and promoting socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo" represents the most significant document with regard to the long-term action of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, the report also draws attention to the grave consequences of the events in Kosovo. In this connection the report stresses that the economic development of Kosovo on the basis of pooling labor and resources is of exceptional importance for overcoming the unfavorable conditions in Kosovo. The report also emphasizes that the work and struggle of the League of Communists must not be limited to this field alone. It is very important that the action of the League of Communists isolate the still existing sources of nationalist indoctrination at every level of society's life, and in particular in the fields of education, science, culture and university training. The final chapter of the report reviews the activities of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and its organs and bodies since the eighth congress.

SLOVENE TRADE UNION COUNCIL ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU202016 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 82 p 6

[Summary] (TANJUG) -- At its session yesterday, the Republican Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Slovenia discussed the draft report on the work of trade unions in the period between the 9th and 10th congresses of the Federation of Trade Unions of Slovenia and noted that the activities of the federation and its organs were primarily aimed during that period at strengthening the role and position of workers in the socio-economic and political system of socialist self-management, developing production forces and consistently implementing the economic stabilization policy. At the session the council elected Marjan Orozen, former secretary of the Ljubljana City Committee of the League of Communists, as president, Francka Helga as vice president and Zdravko Krvina as secretary of the Republican Council. At the same time, Franc Fistorovic, Lojze Fortuna, Lojze Meznaric and Marjan Orozen were elected new members of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

AVIATION FUEL SHORTAGE THREATENS JAT OPERATIONS

LD222200 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Due to a shortage of aviation fuel, JAT [Yugoslav Air Transport] is threatened by a total shutdown. This clear warning is contained in the official statement by JAT which presents extensively all the difficulties and troubles which our largest air carrier faces. Due to insufficient deliveries of kerosene it is not known exactly how much daily supply individual airports have at their disposal. The flights are not regular and the level of the quality of service is, therefore, lower. Of course, this affects primarily the passengers while the consequences of such a situation will be felt mostly when the tourist season begins. Despite everything, JAT has so far successfully maintained flight safety. However, further irregular and insufficient supplies of kerosene are certain to disrupt flight timetables and make the technical maintenance of aircraft airworthiness difficult. A reduced level of activity will also affect the income of airport organizations. Due to all this, as estimated, JAT will realize about 1 billion dinars less income than planned. JAT, the statement says, does not consider itself the only one responsible for the shortage of the necessary quantities of aviation fuel and for disruptions in traffic resulting from this, and JAT believes that all interested parties should become involved in solving these problems, in particular sociopolitical communities, airport organizations, the tourist industry and aviation fuel producers and suppliers.

BRIEFS

FIVE SHIPS FOR PRC -- Pula, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The "Uljanik" ship building yard of Pula (on the Adriatic coast) has handed over a 4900 dwt freight ship to the Chinese "Hubei Ching Chuan vessels corporation." This ship, which is to carry bulk freight, is powered by a 2200 kw diesel engine. "Uljanik" is to build another four smaller freight vessels for the Chinese purchaser. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 20 May 82 LD]